

# The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 6.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1891.

TERMS: \$2.00 per year, in advance.  
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS.

A SUBJECT OF MUCH IMPORTANCE—WHAT EMINENT AUTHORITIES  
SAY—A SOLUTION.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHEN a great many men still following the printing business first began the "art" as journeymen, they received salaries considered, even at that time, enormous. Why they should then and now receive more compensation than any other class of employés is plain to any reasoning mind; first, because perfection was required in preparation as regarded mind, honor and education; second, because the calling was an extremely unhealthy one, in that it was sedentary and subjected the printer to undue and unusual exposure, resulting in a short average life. Notwithstanding these serious and dangerous obstacles there was material ever offering itself, until the employing printer at last became master of the situation, ending in the crushing of the standard and the downfall of the liberal remuneration in the printing business of those days. Like cankering pork on an overstocked market, printers for a time brought the best price they could, knocking themselves down to the highest bidder. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that this particular market was glutted, the product was increasing still.

Now, when the business had been changed so as to be a following something worthy of consideration, though not comparing with what it was formerly or what it should be, some (to us now) evil genius has cast among us a dire competitor in the typesetting machine. What this will bring forth is now mere conjecture, but the alarm has been sounded and printers today throughout the world are to arms and awaiting the fray. The conjectures of the members of this vast army act as a lesson in making up the maneuvers to be dictated by the one grand head, and the more the conjectures are discussed and the forces drilled before the final onslaught, the more certain are we of success.

Ages ago it was said that the world owes to every man a living, and this is true, all contradictions and

misinterpretations to the contrary notwithstanding. The world owes a man a living just as it gives him air to breathe, water to drink and trees to shelter him from the heated sun and drenching rain, but he must do his part in taking advantage of that air so lavishly bestowed upon us all, saving the water which is so vast in its extent, and felling and severing the trees with which to erect structures to inhabit. But these different things are to be done by those particularly fitted to perform each kind of duty.

In Blackstone's "The Rights of Things," we find the following:

As the world by degrees grew more populous it daily became more difficult to find out new spots to inhabit without encroaching upon former occupants, and by constantly occupying the same individual spot the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed without any provision for future supply or concession. It therefore became necessary to pursue some regular method of providing a constant subsistence, and this necessity produced, or at least promoted and encouraged, the art of agriculture. And the art of agriculture, by a regular connection and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil than had hitherto been received and adopted. It was clear that the earth would not produce her fruits in sufficient quantities without the assistance of tillage, but who would be at the pains of tilling it if another might watch an opportunity to seize upon and enjoy the product of his industry, art and labor? Had not, therefore, a separate property in lands, as well as movables, been vested in some individuals the world must have continued a forest and men have been mere animals of prey, which, according to some philosophers, is the genuine state of nature. Whereas, now (so graciously has Providence interwoven our duty and our happiness together), the result of this very necessity has been the ennobling of the human species by giving it opportunities of improving its rational faculties, as well as of exerting its natural. Necessity begot property, and in order to insure that property recourse was had to civil society, which brought along with it a long train of inseparable concomitants—states, governments, laws, punishments and the public exercise of religious duties. Thus connected together it was found that a part only of society was sufficient to provide, by their manual labor, for the necessary subsistence of all, and leisure was given to others to cultivate the human mind, to invent useful arts and to lay the foundations of science.

In this we find much food for reflection—some so palpable that we see no need to direct attention to it, the other points being reserved to be used subsequently.



Say says that "taxation is the transfer of a portion of the national products from the hands of individuals to those of the government for the purpose of meeting the public consumption or expenditure."

In labor matters this means: The poor men of the world give a tax to the community or government of rich men for the privilege of working for them for the pittance with which they eke out an existence, and give a portion of that pittance to municipal, parochial, state and national governments in taxes besides. In other words, a man, say, is worth \$3 per day according to our method of computing wages. On this man's work his employer clears twenty-five per cent net on all work he executes. Say he is a printer and sets and distributes 7,000 ems a day. He has earned for himself, at 40 cents per 1,000 ems, \$2.80, while the employer charges 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and wear and tear of material. This amounts to \$3.50, leaving 70 cents, or nearly thirty per cent, a day on each man's labor for wear and tear of material—type material, I mean—and profits. The same thing is done in the case of the pressman, making a profit here, and he does not neglect to make a margin on his paper, either. Who will scrutinize these figures and say the working-man does not pay a tax to the community of wealthy people for the privilege of working for them?

Further, Say gives, among others, as the least bad taxes, the following: 1. Such as press impartially on all classes. 2. Such as are least injurious to reproduction. 3. Such as are rather favorable than otherwise to the national morality; that is to say, to the prevalence of habits useful and beneficial to society.

I have shown that workingmen are forced to pay a tax partially in being permitted to work. Say's second point is violated, since this undoubtedly works an injury to reproduction, for a man cannot be expected to work more and better when that work benefits another, but not himself. Finally, the third measure is not carried out, for the grand majority of this civilized world has not the time or the means to form and execute "habits useful and beneficial to society."

Man is above the brute creation in that he possesses a fine taste, is moral and humane, and when he does possess those characteristics he is considered civilized. Now, the man or set of men who sit supinely by and see the suffering of their fellow men, due, mainly, to their machinations or their disinterestedness—can they be truly called moral, humane, civilized people?

Now we reach the main point of this article. We find two of the greatest authorities, each on a different subject, agreeing with us in the rights of things and in the method of necessary taxation. While twice right maketh not thrice right, history will not belie itself, and I take these two powerful authorities to prove my position. We find that everything was created to serve a common purpose and for the common good. As one brother is ashamed to see another one go ragged and hungry, to retain the good opinion of him held by others he will assist him in so far as he can—thus it is

with the vast brotherhood of civilized man. Pauperism bespeaks an unsuccessful government, and civilization is the mother of pride or self-respect, and this latter will not permit man to allow an undertaking of his to be unsuccessful.

With these premises it is evidently clear to the thinking mind that in this difficulty the sympathy of the civilized world is with the printers. Everybody knows that from the nature of his calling the printer is unfitted for any other position, but those who are so unfortunate as to be the defeated ones in this particularly trying hour are in no worse position than those one or two in different places who are unable to secure employment under the present system, except that the number is greater and consequently attracts more attention, and will have to make the best of an unfortunate circumstance. Improved machinery is demanded by the requirements of the times and will be received, encouraged and supported to the last degree, so there is no use contesting with the inevitable. As in all inventions, this will have its beneficial as well as its injurious effects, opening up avenues of calling in places where it closes them in others. But while these things are regulating themselves, those affected must be provided for in some way. In this great and inevitable struggle we must appeal to the employing printer, the United States government and the true-hearted people of the civilized world to come to our aid. We must seek from the government a pension for those who are thrown out of employment, for she has given a patent to this incubus to cast upon a pitiless world the veterans of many a hard night's service in the cause of education and humanity. We must demand from the employer a tax on this national production and a revenue of the fruits of this terrible viper which has obstructed the "prevalence of habits useful and beneficial to society." Finally, we must ask of the civilized people of this world that since the requirements of the printing business are met by improved machinery; that since those individuals heretofore consuming the products of other human hands are displaced and there is no demand for their services in other avenues; that since they possess not that which is necessary to procure the products of others, consequently there is the lack of that much consumption, necessitating the cessation of employment in so far as that consumption may affect the producers; that since printers have worked studiously and earnestly in the cause of civilization, many of them becoming disabled and invalids; that since machinery produces at so much less cost than man, it not requiring in such quantities food, clothing and fuel, and consequently is less welcome on account of consuming so little; that since these men have no avenue of employment the fundamental principles of society demand that they be provided for—on account of these things we ask that those who are selected to be retained shall receive a larger salary than now per day, work less hours each day and less days each week, and that the remainder, or those displaced, be allowed a



pension of a reasonable amount for a reasonable number of years, and on this line, friends, let us fight it to the death, for right, reason and justice are with us.

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#### PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

FROM the interest being manifested by correspondents to THE INLAND PRINTER it is very evident that in calling attention to the faulty placing of angle rollers on table distribution presses I have "hit the blot." This being admitted, it will necessarily follow that pressmakers who desire to keep in the front rank will endeavor in the future to construct their presses so as to overcome the objectionable features at present prevailing. This they will do, not because I or any other individual say it ought to be done, but that experience demonstrates its necessity, and the spirit of competition will compel it.

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What a multiplicity of new makes of presses are being put upon the market today! Among these are several bed and platen presses; one—especially a revival of the old Adams press principle, adapted for printing from a web—is the Eckerson press. From the statements made by the manufacturers, it seems to be calculated to work quite a revolution in some branches of presswork—color work, for instance, for which it would seem to be especially suited. I have lately seen a couple of those presses so connected that four colors could be printed on the sheet at one operation, or, after printing two colors on one side, the sheet could be reversed and two other colors printed on the opposite side. I understood, also, that there was practically no limit to the number of presses that might be connected in this manner, and for each press so connected, two colors could be added to the job. A wonderful effect of invention, truly, and apparently a successful one; at least, of a large number of practical pressmen to whom the process was explained, almost every one was convinced of its practicability. As soon as I can learn more of its workings, the readers of these articles will learn of them also.

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Two months ago I wrote about the evils of bribing as between inkmakers and foremen of pressrooms. In looking over what I then wrote, I think it is questionable if press manufacturers have not to pay more largely still for the favor of those who can either praise or condemn the presses they make. I have in mind at this moment a certain firm in New York who are understood to pay several hundred dollars to the foreman of one city pressroom whenever a new press is put in. If they do it in one instance, it is plausible to suppose that they will in another. Of course, the proprietors of those offices are assured that the presses are the very best to be had. In the particular office to which I refer, the pressmen are among the worst treated

and poorest-paid of any in the city. While they profess to want first-class pressmen, and have work that demands that kind of men, they pay only the minimum scale. The difference between what the pressmen ought to get and what they do get finds its way, through the pressmaker, into the pockets of the foreman.

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There is a saying that "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives." This was forcibly brought to my mind lately on reading an article in the *British Printer* on making ready by the hard-packing process. What between printing "half-a-dozen pulls on tissue paper" and "dusting the cylinder with powdered chalk to prevent the next impression from pulling off the overlays," I confess that I was in a quandary to know what the writer meant. If our editor would permit, I would like to print the article entire—it is so much at variance with what we in America consider the best method of make-ready.

In the initial number of the *Printing World* is given a French method of making ready, which is, to say the least, as antiquated as that of their British neighbors. This article not being concluded in that number, I will reserve for further consideration.

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I was at one time employed on the *Canadian Illustrated News* (since defunct), published in Montreal, and found prevailing there a system of hard packing that came nearer to agreeing with the name of the process than any I have ever seen. To begin, the underlaying was similar to the method now in vogue; the packing on the cylinder consisted of three thicknesses of press board covered with a muslin draw sheet. A wet sheet was affixed to this by pasting it on, applying a very thin paste with a brush to the whole surface of the sheet. An impression would be taken with three or four sheets at the most, just sufficient to show a faint impression on the face, but none on the back of the sheet. This would show quite a number of white spots all over the form. An impression would be taken on the cylinder, and on each of the light spots on the first sheet a piece of thin manila would be pasted, also with a brush, on the corresponding place on the cylinder. In fact, the brush and paste pot were used throughout. After all white or very light spots were thus treated, one or two sheets of the manila would be pasted on each page, the second one slightly overlapping the first. This would be covered with another pasted sheet over all. This treatment would be continued until the impression was fairly brought up all over. After this make-ready was dry it was as hard as the cardboard packing itself and would give a splendid result in good hands. Every letter would be brought up fully and without any impression showing on the back of the sheet. I understood, at the time, that the process was a German one brought over by an engraver named Bock, who had been imported by the firm to assist in developing a photo-electro process they were introducing, known as the Leggotype.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.



WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

SINCE the publication of my booklet on brass rule bending I have received many inquiries as to the locking up of such work, and take this opportunity for answering them.

Now, brother printers, do not for one moment suppose that I am about to explain any "royal road" to follow in locking up rule forms; or that you are about to obtain a recipe for some magical preparation that you can throw at a piece of brass rule and, presto! it will become like a squared block of metal furniture. No such formula can be given. Ingenuity and patience will invariably be required. As rule designs are usually very different from each other, it is impossible to give explicit directions. A few hints, however, may save time and patience for the rest of you.

In the first place, remember that the difficulty of making a design does *not* constitute its beauty. Endeavor to get up such designs as can be locked up with comparative ease. A good idea is to have some one place in the design where all of the rules pass each other and at which place they can be securely clamped

together. An excellent example of this is to be found in the second of the accompanying illustrations, the position of the furniture being indicated. This plan is especially convenient, as it enables you to obtain a press proof of your design and correct any inequalities in the bending before the rules are permanently set in position with plaster. By using full high bearers, forms which are not too fragile and from which too many impressions are not needed can be run without other locking up than this. The bearers are indispensable, however, as without them the rollers are apt to slide over the delicate rules instead of rolling, and thus draw some of the curves out of place, and also making the printing smutty because of improper inking. Forms containing but a few rules can usually be satisfactorily fastened by wedging alone.

All brass rule ornaments consisting of straight lines with the ends waved or curled usually work admirably with simply the straight portion locked and the form left open around the flourishes. Any rule which has simply the end curved a little can be locked up with as



little trouble as a common lead in the following manner: Instead of bending the entire rule, cut a slit with the shears about one-eighth of an inch below and parallel with the face and then bend the narrow upper portion only. This will lap over a lead or quad. A great variety of pleasing effects can be produced by this simple means. When bent in this way it is well to use six-to-pica rule and *not* to take the temper out of it.

Complicated designs and delicate forms must be finished by being set with plaster of paris. The rule should be locked up as perfectly as possible and laid on the stone so that it stands square on its feet, and then the plaster poured in around it. It is also a good idea while pouring the plaster to keep a level piece of wood on the face of the form and to weight it down. This holds the rule square on its feet, and also prevents any of the plaster from getting under the rule or throwing it out of position.

In designs like the first one, circular quads can be used advantageously in the preliminary locking up of the rules. Square furniture is apt to straighten out that portion of the curve against which it rests. The stars in the small curves at the end of each line can readily be secured by wrapping them in strips of paper cut the width of a lead until they are just large enough around to fit snugly in their places. The word "Twists" was very easily cast in plaster, as, with the exception of the dot to the "i" and the cross to the "t," it was bent entirely from one piece of rule.

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### THE CURSE AND DELIGHTS OF READING.

A STUDY IN BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

A DELIGHTFUL CURSE—THE POWER OF READING—A BOOKWORM DESCRIBED: HABITS AND DELIGHTS—AN APOLOGY—CHARACTERISTICS—A BOOK THIEF—THE HUNGER FOR BOOKS—STARVATION—A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE—BOOKS AS A BLESSING—VARIOUS MANNERS IN READING—CUT OR UNCUT EDGES—ANNA L. DAWES IN THE "CRITIC"—FINIS.

"DAS ist der Fluch der bösen"—"Such is the curse of the evil"—is a time-honored German proverb. It may not be quite an appropriate adaptation for the purpose, yet there are cases in which the most divine habit of human existence—the pleasure of reading—turns into a curse, a curse no less weighty to the soul of the afflicted, suffering under its heavy load, than the curse of drink pressing upon the conscience of the unfortunate, regulating, or, better, "unhinging" his habits and system, a curse to himself and his surroundings.

For an ardent lover of books it is hard to say such harsh things of his best friends. Therefore I grasp the occasion to continue: That it is the indescribable power of reading over the mind which enslaves body and soul of the victim, if victim we may call him, who has fallen a prey to the godly habit of being an "habitual

bookworm." The lion who has tasted human blood cannot abstain from it, but the most ferocious beast would rather be seen to go without a meal of Indian "coolly" than he who has taken to reading could exist without books. Deplorable victim of this heavenly pleasure: thou art dead to the world, to the pulsating world of rushing life, dead to the charms of woman's ever-inspiring beauty. Thy constitution seems disturbed, thy stomach to have lost its natural functions; thine eyes are blind; you need not eat or drink. What is the classic beauty of Venus Aphrodite to thee compared to a chapter of Chaucer? to a snug volume of an Elzevir?

I dare say there is no place in heaven or on earth equal to a life-threatening seat upon the top of a rickety, old, worm-eaten ladder in the region of the eighth or ninth shelf in an antiquary's depository! What a delight to roam about this region! There are dangers of breaking your neck every second, but what do you care! Lightly you sit down on the edge of your improvised throne, the top of the ladder, your heart beating with delight, right among the beloved treasures of your soul; you draw your legs up, resting your heels one or two steps lower, to form a handy table with your lap, to reach the selected volume and indulge the better in the perusal of its contents. But this is not enough. You must have feeling with your friends in various manners. Your back turned to the shelves rests against the precious works of typo's art; it acts like an electric charm, this touch of the bindings rejuvenating you in every fiber; you are insatiable. There is a neatly bound "Sesame" between your knees and a leafy volume of "Curiosal," bound in pigskin, somewhat split along the edge where back and cover meet, under your right armpit, tightly hugged, as if you intend to press its contents this way to the knowledge of your heart. You are a bookworm!

A bookworm! Alas! this specimen of mankind is understood only by his own species. Ridiculed by the one, awed by the other—a unicum in itself—but happy, happy among his old or modern pasteboard covered friends, happy among the dust-beaten, worm-eaten shelves, happy as the bird in the air under the blue sky of God's heaven.

The printer who alone makes the bookworm possible ought to know more about him. This may count as an apology of this essay in this place.

The real bookworm—to continue to use the vulgarity—as I have described him above in his favorite haunt, is harmless to a great extent: this extent ends where his passion begins. The bookworm can forgive the commission of almost any crime, he can understand and explain the unnatural motives of parricide, but he will forgive no man the spoiling of a book. The son who assassinates his mother appears to him more natural than the brute who cuts and tears or maltreats a volume. The granger who robs his volumes of the leaves is his most hated, deadly despised enemy. You



may ask the bookworm for his last cent, he will give it to you, but, alas! do not ask him the loan of one of his pet volumes. He will be sick, cranky, miserable until the hole on his shelves is again filled by his lost friend.

In the matter of time he is absolutely without any sense of calculation. I have seen bookworms enter Leggett's depository in Chambers street, New York City, in the morning and leave it when the place was closed in the evening, and all that time without dinner, without a bit to eat, a drop to drink. There is a power vested in books which even physical necessities cannot overcome, I am sure. Any librarian can duplicate this experience many times.

The moral sense of the bookworm appears to be at times very much deranged. I have read among police reports about a young man who has carried away from a bookstand under his coat small volumes. There was actually no value in these books. He was treated as a common thief, sent up for stealing, although he pleaded in heart-rending phrases of his love for books. I pitied the poor fellow, understanding quite well the power the perusal of a book may exercise over a man. This was the case of the starving who steals a loaf of bread. Justice seems to be somewhat in the wrong in such cases. Conditions count for something and ought to be held up against the letter of the law. The bookworm without the means to buy his beloved treasure, in front of a bookstall, is no more or less than the starving man before a baker's counter filled with steaming loaves. Who would not admit these conditions—and forgive? "*Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner*"—"to understand is to forgive"—is the beautiful saying of Mme. de Staël. The fact is that comparatively few can understand the "hunger for books," while many can judge the physical pangs of an empty stomach. I may assure the reader from personal experience that the desire to obtain a book can become as craving as the necessity for bread.

A story—a true one—from my own circle. Some time ago I visited a bookstore uptown in New York City and there found a volume on the shelves which attracted my attention. It was an English book. The seller had two copies of it, and asked a good price, as they, apparently, were not to be obtained in the United States. I was not in the condition to purchase the book, still I wandered two or three times a week, like a pilgrim to Mecca, fully an hour out of my way, to see whether the book was yet to be had. One fine day I found it gone. I had expected this calamity, still a pain in the heart, as if stung by an electric shock, made itself felt even before I had time to glance over the other shelves to make sure that it was not misplaced. It was gone, gone! I learned on inquiry that it had been sold to a Boston party and that no other copy could be obtained in New York. My throat appeared to reduce in size—I felt like crying. I had taken note of the publishers at my first visit (a precaution which I always take when looking at a book

which I cannot purchase at the time) and wrote at once to London for it, giving at the same time an order to Messrs. Scribner's Sons to get the book for me. Many weeks thereafter I received notice from both sources that the book was out of print, but that I might be able to obtain a copy second-hand. I have given orders to that effect, and feel assured that I will not rest until the volume graces my shelves.

The soothing property of books is a well-known fact. We have often read of prisoners who were enabled to retain their mental powers in long solitary confinement by the aid of reading. After serious emotions, from misfortunes, nothing acts so much as a soothing balm as a book. There is no better friend in trouble than a book. It talks to you, continually trying to call your thoughts away from the sad event which has befallen you, and an hour's attentive listening to its words will help a great deal to make you realize your position and save you from despair.

I remember with warmest thankfulness the service my books rendered me when the dearest object on earth was taken from me—my ever beloved mother. I admit today that without my books I would not have been capable to find that consolation which kept me from joining her in unknown regions. In many a dark and wearisome hour I have found them the same valued friends. Thanks to them, lifeless as they are, and the men who produce them, authors and printers, the greatest blessing for an intelligent being.

The delights offered to readers in the method of reading and treating books and magazines—for these also belong to the joy of the bookworm—are various and differ in importance according to the tastes of the individual.

The matter is generally divided in so many subdivisions by the real book lover, each subdivision offering a special delight. There is the charm of the title page, the dedication, the preface, the index, the re-reading of the index as captions over the chapters, the footnotes, the appendix, the references, the key, and last, the book itself. Each of these divisions has its own peculiar flavor for the bookman, and preferences are made according to the various tastes as men have their preferences between blondes and brunettes, blue or dark eyes, in ordinary life. Above all, though, and considered as a general delight, for I have not yet found a constant, systematic reader who has differed in this respect, is the cutting of the leaves of books and magazines. Would it be that book-makers take more notice of this important fact and manufacture more books with uncut edges. As a rule, the uncut edge is considered a specially aristocratic work of a high-class (high-priced) book. The editions intended for the best class are frequently published with uncut edges. But most publications are sent on the market smoothly shaven and razed down, apparently a time-saving scheme for the reader, but in reality a cruelty toward the real bookworm, who thus is deprived of his main delight, the cutting of the leaves. Why



not do as it is done with many magazines — publish two editions, cut and uncut. If the publishers of the *Century*, *Scribner's*, etc., acknowledge the importance of uncut edges and thus honor the taste of a large class of their readers, why is it that book publishers do not wander in the same path? The method of the future is doubtless the uncut edge, and an admirable method it is. A correspondent of Miss Jeanette Gilder's exquisite literary weekly, the *Critic* (New York City), describes the delight of cutting the leaves in a charming manner. I cannot withhold from the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER an excerpt from this neatly put description at the close of my essay. Anna L. Dawes says "On Cutting the Leaves of a Magazine":

Why does no pen proclaim the joys of cutting the leaves of a magazine? The eager interest; the glimpses of hidden wealth — a phrase, a title that seizes the eye and toles along the brain; the dipping here and there into treasures already ours, and yet to be explored; the sudden haste to look upon some other hoard, before the first is half discovered — surely the charm, the fascination, the excitement thereof deserve their own chronicler. It is very easy to bring great witness. All the world remembers the calm, considering soul, who was yet in such a hurry that he must needs sacrifice the book itself! That buttered knife tells a tale of a desire to see what comes next which began even with books themselves methinks. It may be—who can tell?—that the simple artifice of shut and forbidden leaves adds value to their contents. Those half-finished sentences, those promised pictures, that lost dénouement—what may not be behind the closed door when once it is wrenched open? Was it true, then, that the ancients stitched across the papyrus here and there, lest it roll too swiftly off the ready blocks? What became of that ancient sage who suddenly found his little cylinder broken in two, and the half of it vanished? No such dire calamity befalleth us, as we sit by the fire and look at the familiar covers we have looked on twelve times these many years. What strange tales of strange countries wait inside those fastened sheets lying with shut mouths till they shall be entreated to reveal their secret! Or those unopened pages under that weird face—they hold state secrets, it may be. The firelight leaps up. Let us draw the curtain and listen awhile to the talk of these old friends.

It is unnecessary to continue. Every real lover of book and magazine knows the indescribable delight experienced in cutting the leaves of his printed pets.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

BY O. S. JENKS.

TO China, the birthplace of so many of the useful arts and inventions, we must look for the origin of the "art preservative." Early in the tenth century, five hundred years before Gutenberg contrived the movable metal types which have rendered his name imperishable, an imperial edition of the sacred books was published in that far oriental country. But on the same principle that the glory of America's discovery rests with Columbus and not with Lief Ericson, must the honor of the invention of the most powerful factor in civilization be ascribed to Gutenberg and his contemporaries.

No advancement commercially or politically of the civilized nations of Western Europe resulted from the discovery of America by the Norsemen, and had these

early explorers exerted themselves to permanently colonize the western hemisphere, their semi-barbarous character affords no indication that civilization would have been promoted by their conquests. So, had the knowledge of printing remained the sole property of the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom and neighboring countries, the progress of civilization would have been retarded centuries, as it was not until a comparatively recent date that western energy and perseverance succeeded in penetrating their exclusiveness and in acquainting us with their peculiar customs and modes of living. The history of printing properly begins with the employment of movable metal types by Europeans.

Few inventions are the spontaneous conceptions of individual minds. An invention is generally the climax to a series of efforts of different individuals at different times, and the inventor is he who embodies the conclusions of himself and others in something that shall be serviceable to man.

The desirability of a method of rapidly multiplying copies of law records and the works of eminent writers was probably practically manifested with the first written law and literature.

Block printing was practiced in China, Japan and Corea centuries before the time of Coster and Gutenberg, and was occasionally employed by early European sovereigns for impressions of seals and coats of arms. Books printed by this process were quite common in China in the tenth century, and it is said that the Chinese printed from movable types of clay as early as the middle of the eleventh century; the Coreans are credited with the invention of copper types in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Yet, until the middle of the fourteenth century the laborious process of multiplying copies of manuscripts by handwriting was universal in Europe.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." The first books printed were impressions on paper or parchment from blocks of wood on which the letters or designs to be reproduced had to be cut in reverse. If an error that required correction was made in carving the block, it was generally necessary to substitute a new block and do the carving over again, and the desirability of obviating the extreme difficulty of correction led doubtless to the invention and employment of movable wooden types by Laurent Coster, of Haarlem.

But a great deal of labor was involved in the cutting of these letters, and as it was impossible to make any two exactly alike (being engraved one at a time), they made a very irregular and uneven impression.

A process of producing types which should be uniform, durable, not easily broken, and produced with less expense and labor, was the object of the researches of the early printers.

For a long time Coster endeavored to perfect his invention by the discovery of such a process, and, according to Hadrian Junius, actually invented metal types. The same authority states that a workman in



Coster's employ discovered the secret of their manufacture and fled to Mayence. This workman's name is said to have been John. If we assume the correctness of the above account, which, however, is a matter of controversy, the John spoken of may have been John Fust or John Gaensefleisch (who afterward assumed the name of Gutenberg), who is said to have communicated the secret to his nephew, later the partner of Schöffer. There are good reasons, however, for believing that neither Gutenberg nor Fust were ever in Coster's employ. As M. Bouchot says, in his excellent work — "The Printed Book" — "But it is not at all apparent that Gutenberg, a gentleman of Mayence exiled from his country, was ever in the service of the Dutch inventor. As to Fust, we believe his only intervention in the association of printers of Mayence was as a money lender, from which may be comprehended the unlikelihood of his having been with Coster, the more so as we find Gutenberg retired to Strasburg where he pursued his researches. There he was, as it were, out of his sphere, a ruined noble whose great knowledge was bent entirely on invention. Doubtless, like many others, he may have had in his hands one of the printed works of Laurent Coster, and conceived the idea of appropriating the infant process." *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### INATTENTION AND SENSELESS ARGUMENT.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.


ONE of the unexplained mysteries in connection with the art of typesetting is "Why is it that some printers, above the average in intelligence, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, will invariably receive from the proofreader their proofs adorned with innumerable "outs" and "doublets," while others, inferior in every respect as far as the business is concerned, will set galley after galley with scarcely an omission or repetition occurring. For a lack of something more conclusive, I am forced to the belief that a partial solution of the mystery lies in the consideration of two things, namely, inattention and senseless argument. A printer cannot work to any advantage who is endeavoring to set type in New York and whose mind at the same time is wandering in Chicago, or vice versa. Neither can a printer set type accurately whose brain is forever hampered by some scheme which of itself would require the full capacity of his thinking apparatus. Inattention to business, in whatever calling one may be engaged, is apt to work disastrously in one way or another to the work being performed. A printer may have his copy before him, apparently plain and intelligible, yet, owing to inattention, he is unable to catch the sense of it, and he works away, not knowing for the time being whether he is setting local, telegraph or editorial. He is certain of only one thing, which is, that he is setting type. So, in my estimation, one of the principal reasons for "outs" and "doublets" is mind wandering or inattention. Another thing which I believe to be responsible for

bad proofs is senseless argument. I do not wish to be understood as believing that all arguments advanced in printing offices are shallow and meaningless, for I believe the majority of members of the craft are capable of entering in discussion upon any subject calling for an expression of good, practical suggestions, but I have reference to those arguments which have their origin in smoke, progress in smoke, and terminate in the same substance. Much time is squandered in such arguments and good workmanship is often prevented thereby. Such discussions not only work disadvantageously to those engaged in them, but also to the ones who are forced to listen. Some loquacious individual, for the sake of argument, will make an assertion in regard to something he knows little or nothing about, and in a short space of time a dozen or more will be discussing the subject with avidity, some of them totally ignorant of the matter under discussion, and when the argument ceases no knowledge will have been gained, but the chances are good that sentences have been overlooked or doubled in the copy of some of those engaged in the controversy. In this connection I will relate a little personal experience which has been the means of convincing me of the utter uselessness of endeavoring to set type accurately and at the same time manifest a desire to hold up your end in a heated argument. A discussion arose over something nonsensical — some trivial matter, not worth the waste of a dozen words, but the argument was intensified by some of the assertions made, and the debators (myself included) became a trifle warm. I was setting a piece of miscellany, and one of the sentences read: "There are other house painters who are satisfied to stand on a ladder or scaffold at \$2.50 per day." It was only necessary to set that sentence once, but Shades of Ink! when the proof was returned I discovered I had set it just four times, and if the argument had been prolonged it is possible I would have continued setting house painters for an indefinite period; and, what was more aggravating, it eluded the vigilance of the proofreader, and was run through the entire edition of the paper. It nearly cost me my situation, and to this day the sight of a house painter will awaken in my mind recollections of that spicy composing room debate which was the means of impressing upon me the necessity of avoiding useless discussions while setting type. One of the other comps who was engaged in the same argument was setting the word hotel when he was "drawn in," and when his proof was returned to him he discovered that he had four hotels in one line, just three more than was required. Thus I might continue enumerating facts to prove that it is impossible to set clean proofs and at the same time remain an active member of a composing room prating society, but it is not necessary. No matter how intelligent we may be or how thoroughly we may understand our business, if we are given to inattention and senseless argument we will continue to receive "decorations" from the proofreader.



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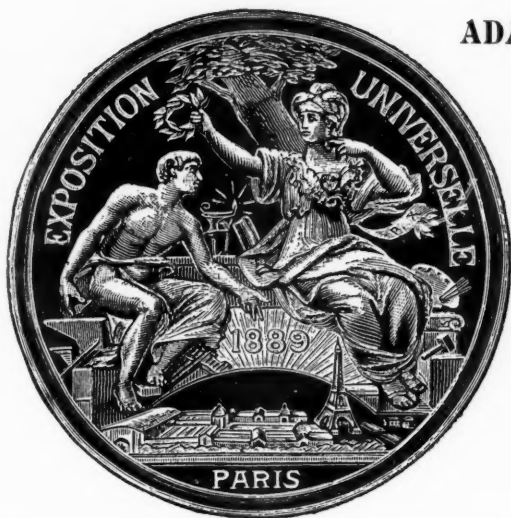
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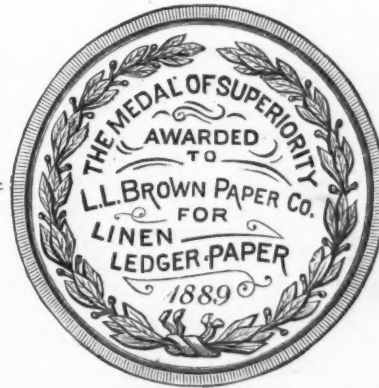
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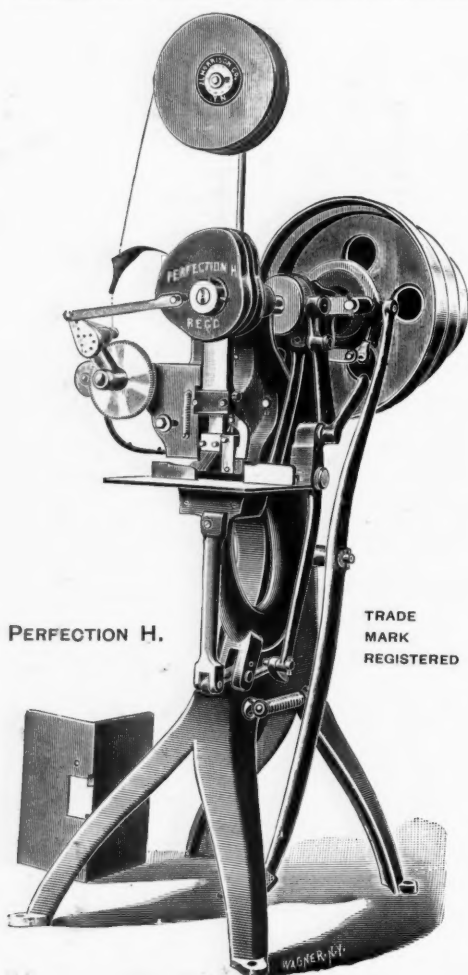
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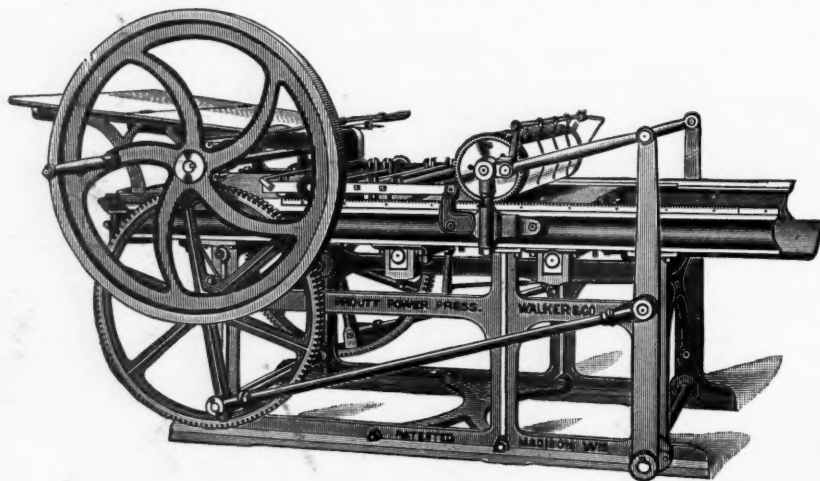
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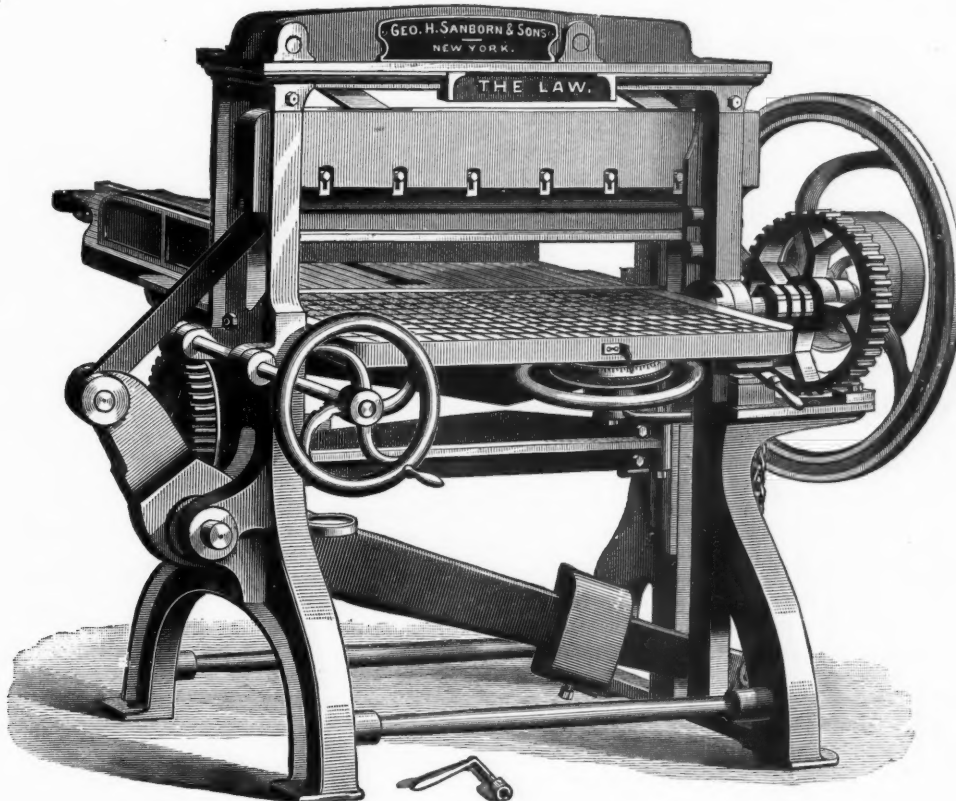
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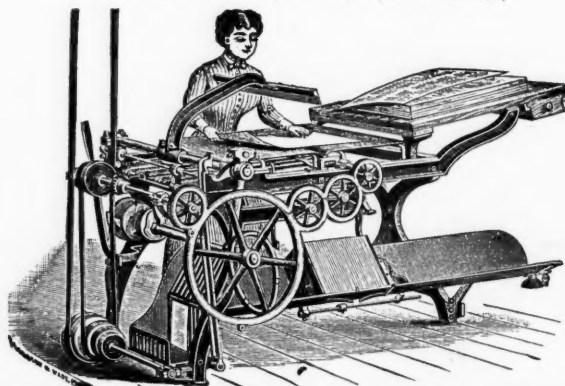
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## WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

HAVING in a previous number condemned the unbusiness-like and senseless competition which has too long prevailed among the typefounders of the country, and its injurious effects upon the printing trade at large, we propose in the present issue to suggest what, in our judgment, seems a practical remedy for the same. Experience is the best though frequently the most expensive teacher, and experience has proven that *promises* of reform in this connection have been like pie crust—made but to be broken. In view of this fact some importance has been attached to the rumor prevailing for some months past that a new combination was to be formed among the founders, although no one seems to know exactly on what lines. It appears certain, however, that the larger establishments will not entertain the idea of any more *agreements* which experience has demonstrated have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Under these circumstances it seems to us the most rational and feasible means out of the dilemma is the consolidation of most, if not all, the typefounders into one large corporation. This, we have reason to believe, is and has been the desire of several leading founders, who are anxious to quit a warfare which not only injures themselves, but is cruel and heartless to their competitors, and at the same time fraught with larger harm and loss to their patrons. It is impossible to learn definitely why this consolidation has not been projected ere this, but Dame Rumor says that at the last annual meeting of the typefounders all heretofore existing difficulties were overcome, with the exception that a small minority interest obstinately refused to join with the others unless it had its own way, to the injury of all the rest. We believe, however, that cool consideration, and the realization of the harm being done to so many thousands of the fraternity, will soon eliminate this opposition.

We have little fear that a consolidation of the typefoundries will create a monopoly in the sense of imposing burdensome prices. In fact we do not believe that prices would be much if any higher than most established printers now pay; but it would most effectually put a stop to the unrighteous discrimination which at present writing allows a new customer to buy his outfit at less than cost, and enables and encourages him to enter upon a career of price slashing which, if even temporarily successful, can only result in injury and undermining of those now in the business, and utterly demoralizing any fair schedule of rates. Who is benefited thereby? The founder is not, for he not only sacrifices his profits, but knows he is taking the surest course to destroy the financial responsibility of his customers; the established printer is certainly not benefited, for it is only the latest comer who gets the benefits of those high discounts, and the encouragement thus afforded to such to start in business is surely no benefit to those already in; and lastly, the public are not benefited, for though the prices of printing are spasmodically slaughtered, it can only be temporarily,



as it is a well understood fact that no commodity will long continue to be sold at a figure which will not fully cover all the expenses of production, and keeping up the plant, and also interest on the capital invested. And whatever benefit the public would realize while prices were low or irregular would be more than offset by a depreciation in the value of the stock of printed matter on hand, and the disarrangement of long established and satisfactory connections.

We are aware the bugbear of monopoly has been raised as an objection to the proposed scheme. While we do not claim to be an authority on political economy, we think the plain truth is too frequently lost sight of. From our standpoint no monopoly, *per se*, can exist under present circumstances, unless (1) protected by secret processes; (2) protected by patents; (3) protected by a tariff, or (4) protected by exclusive and comprehensive ownership. An instance of this last named species of monopolies is that of the Standard Oil Company, which is understood to own or control directly or indirectly all the oil wells in this country, whose products are of commercial value in the trade centers. This sort of monopoly is doubtless against public policy, and should be prohibited, if possible. But why should a large typefoundry be any more a monopoly than the large stores in our great commercial centers. Is it not true that because of their size they have economized in their expenses, and shared this saving with the public by virtue of lower prices? And why should not printers share in like manner in the many economies a consolidation of the typefoundries would bring about? No, we cannot see how such a combination as referred to would be a monopoly; lead, antimony, tin and copper are free to all who can pay market prices, and there are now no patents to protect any necessary process in the manufacture of type.

But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose that consolidation should, through greed or shortsightedness on the part of the founders, result in an unwarranted advance in prices. For a short time, no doubt, printers would be compelled to submit, but the comparatively small amount of type they must needs buy at such prices would practically cut no figure in comparison to the increase in the market value of their plants—their restoration to normal value—and it would not be long before new typefoundries sprung up, because the natural laws of trade, of supply and demand, would inevitably soon bring prices down to a fair basis. Indeed, we are satisfied the founders are well aware of the fact that in every large city in the United States there are numbers of progressive, enterprising printers who could and would establish typefoundries in abundance if any of the evils of monopoly should show themselves; and such establishments would be certain to be self-supporting, because of the assured patronage of the trade at large. Again, in case of necessity, the printers and press would undoubtedly raise their united voices, either through self-interest, or principle, or both, and demand the repeal of all duties on foreign manufactured type;

and it would take only a few years to introduce type from new or foreign foundries in sufficient quantity to bring any monopolist foundry or combination of foundries to their senses.

Our deliberate conclusion, therefore, is that the interests of the printing fraternity will be best subserved, as well as those of the public at large, by the stoppage of the type war through the consolidation of the foundries. This seems to be the best, quickest and cheapest way back to honest prices, and we believe that this conclusion is indorsed by every intelligent printer in the land who has given the subject an hour's serious consideration.

#### A ONE-SIDED ARGUMENT.

UNDER the caption of "Compensation of Printers" will be found in the present issue a communication from an esteemed correspondent, which, while containing much that is true, also contains statements which we cannot allow to go unchallenged, among them the following:

The poor men of the world give a tax to the community or government of rich men for the privilege of working for them for the pittance with which they eke out an existence, and give a portion of that pittance to municipal, parochial, state and national governments in taxes besides. In other words, a man, say, is worth \$3 per day according to our method of computing wages. On this man's work his employer clears twenty-five per cent net on all work he executes. Say he is a printer and sets and distributes 7,000 ems a day. He has earned for himself, at 40 cents per 1,000 ems, \$2.80, while the employer charges 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and wear and tear of material. This amounts to \$3.50, leaving 70 cents, or nearly thirty per cent, a day on each man's labor for wear and tear of material—type material, I mean—and profits. The same thing is done in the case of the pressman, making a profit here, and he does not neglect to make a margin on his paper, either. Who will scrutinize these figures and say the workingman does not pay a tax to the community of wealthy people for the privilege of working for them?

Is this a fair or correct estimate of the situation? Is the wear and tear of material and machinery the *only* item the employer has to take into consideration when making his estimates? What provision is allowed for rent, insurance, interest on capital invested, bad debts, taxes, superintendent's and foreman's expenses, spoiled jobs, proofreading, light, fuel, necessary repairs, bookkeeping, collecting, clerk's, apprentice's, janitor's and stockkeeper's hire and the hundred and one incidental expenses which are forever presenting themselves, and must be met, independent of the constant anxiety, vexation and liability which cannot be measured by dollars and cents, which enter into the daily practical experience of an employing printer.

Again, with the excessive, unhealthy competition existing, to how many "wealthy people" in the printing business can our correspondent refer? Let him make an intelligent, impartial investigation, and then give the result of his labor. The truth of the matter is, there is no branch of business which as a rule gives such meager returns for the amount of capital invested or which requires a larger outlay to secure them than that



of printing. Let us for illustration select two callings, that of the employing bricklayer and carpenter—and comparisons are odious. The former provides the scaffolding and the material used in the erection of the structure, and there his expenses, outside of wages paid, cease, the journeyman furnishing even his own trowel; the carpenter supplies the lumber and nails, sometimes the workshop, the journeymen providing the required tools—a no unimportant item—and there *his* outlay ceases. With the employing printer the case is entirely different; a permanent office must be provided; type, material, machinery, paper and ink and even the composing stick and galley of the workmen furnished—incurring an outlay to what the so-called building trades are strangers.

We might pursue this subject further, but we have said enough to prove the untenable position of our correspondent and show at least there are two sides to the question.

#### THE ENGRAVER'S AND PRINTER'S ART IN AMERICA.

IN American art there has been greater advances in the past ten years than there has been in the art of any other country. A prominent gentleman who has traveled extensively and visited the leading art centers of the world said, "I have been greatly surprised to note this wonderful advancement because American art is little known in Europe—little known as it should be. Of course Mr. Millet, Mr. Reinhart, Mr. Abby and others are known and appreciated there, but the great number of excellent painters, particularly in landscape, are comparatively little known. Your artists contribute to the Salon far more liberally than to the Royal Academy exhibitions, and those that my countrymen know best they know 'by way of Paris.' I wish American art might be shown in London, so that our people could obtain such an idea of it as one gathers in a few weeks here. It would be a revelation to many to know what is being performed in America. It is certain that the United States will be one of the leading nations in art, as in so many other matters. The painters who are growing up in this country in these days are ambitious and are ambitious in the right direction. They are students, and students of the artistic in life and in nature. They are not mere imitators of what they see. There are many young men here for whom great futures may be predicted, and the time is close at hand, I believe, when they will be adequately appreciated by their own countrymen, as I think many who merit the highest kind of success are not at present."

This wonderful progress is not confined to painting. Printing, engraving, photography, bookbinding and the other allied arts show a degree of advancement that is at once great and creditable. Particularly in all branches of printing and engraving has vast and pleasing progression been made. The splendid productions of the printer's and engraver's art today in America surpass European work, and numerous

instances could be cited where unprejudiced foreign critics have largely favored American typographical and engraved work in their *critiques*.

The printers and engravers of this country certainly have within their grasp every opportunity that, if embraced, is destined to lead on to victory in the battle for supremacy in the art world. In almost every instance where American typographical and engraved specimens have been displayed at European expositions, the designs have not only won enthusiastic admiration and commendation but have carried off first-class prizes, as well as receiving honorable mention besides.

All this is inspiring to the ambitious, progressive American artist, and creates an eagerness and determination to "conquer other worlds." With the appliances, machinery and material at hand to aid him in producing chaste, meritorious, graceful and correct examples of work, the printer and engraver of the present time should be able to reach a point of prominence in his profession. The American artist can be a winner. Let him exert himself and capture the prize that awaits talent, industry and ambition.

#### FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE General Assembly of Illinois is considering a bill providing for uniform text books in the public schools of the state, to be furnished, according to one plan, at actual cost, and, by another bill, each child is to be provided with necessary books free of cost. The logic of a system of free public schools, sustained by the state, with provision in the law for compulsory attendance, would seem to demand that the state also furnish the text books, as this is a burden which many families are unable to bear. But if the state should decide to require uniformity in the books throughout the state, it would be more economical for taxpayers if a clause be inserted that all the work be done in our own state. Why pay royalty to eastern school-book monopolists when we have as scholarly educators in our own borders as can be found abroad, and as capable printers and binders? A competent commission should be appointed to attend to this important matter, and the copyright of every book published should rest in the state; and even if it be thought best to charge the pupil a sum sufficient to cover actual cost the price would be trifling and within the means of all.

WE direct special attention to the request published in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER from the committee appointed by the International Printing Pressmen's Union to arrange for and take charge of the proposed exhibit of fine presswork at the Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893, and hope the appeal will secure a prompt and generous response. Ample time is afforded to make the display worthy of the craft and the occasion. All inquiries in connection therewith will be promptly answered by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 810 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, New



York, who has charge of the district composing New York, New Jersey, the New England states and Canada; Mr. Gayou, 1527 South Eleventh street, St. Louis, Missouri, who has charge of the district west of the Mississippi river, including Illinois, and Mr. Alton B. Carty, 614 G street, N. E., Washington, D. C., in charge of the states of the country not embraced in the above mentioned sections.

**D**URING the past two months we have had the pleasure of attending the annual and semi-annual sessions of the Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri Press Associations, renewing old acquaintances and making many new ones. The papers read and discussed at these gatherings, for they were all *business* meetings, were of a practical and highly instructive character, and proved that the country publishers are fast coming to realize the important position they do, or at least should and can occupy, as the molders of public opinion. For the many courtesies received thereat, we extend our sincere thanks, and hope to have the privilege of again attending future meetings. A reference to the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

**S**TUDENTS of our shorthand lessons can have their writing exercises corrected free by sending them, with return postage, to Lock Box 1052, Valparaiso, Indiana, U. S. A.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. II.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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#### WRITING CONSONANTS.

**A**LTHOUGH the shorthand consonants are sometimes for convenience written forward or back, or up or down, experience has shown that the easiest methods of writing them are as follows:

- (a) Down, all perpendicular signs; as, | t, | d, (ith, (thee, ) s, ) z.
- (b) Down, all signs inclined to the left; as, \ p, \ b, \ f, \ v, \ r, \ way.
- (c) Left to right, all horizontal signs; as, — k, — gay, — m, — n, — ing.
- (d) Down, all heavy signs inclined to the right; as, / j, / zhay, / yay.
- (e) Down, / chay.
- (f) Up, / ray and / hay.
- (g) Down, when alone, / ish.
- (h) Up, when alone, / lay.
- (i) Sometimes down, / l, called el.
- (j) Sometimes up, / sh, called shay.

8. / Chay being always written down, and / ray always written up, they are thus distinguished, because / chay is more perpendicular than / ray. When written with other strokes their directions distinguish

them; as, / chay-ray, / ray-chay, / chay-d, / ray-d.

#### ANALYSIS OF CONSONANTS.

9. Describe the consonants as you read and write them; as, | t, straight, light, down, sound as in *top*; \ f, curved, light, down, curve's direction to left, sound as in *foe*; / hay, hooked below, straight, light, up, sound as in *aha*. The *name* and *sound* of a letter are unlike.

| SIGN. | FORM.     | SHADE. | DIRECTION.     |
|-------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| \     | Straight. | Light. | Down.          |
|       | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | Up.            |
| /     | "         | "      | Up, hooked.    |
| —     | "         | "      | Left to right. |
| \     | "         | Heavy. | Down.          |
|       | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | "              |
| —     | "         | "      | Left to right. |
| \     | Curved.   | Light. | Down.          |
| (     | "         | "      | "              |
| )     | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | Up or down.    |
| /     | "         | "      | " "            |
| (     | "         | "      | Left to right. |
| )     | "         | "      | " "            |
| \     | "         | Heavy. | Down.          |
| /     | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | "              |
| /     | "         | "      | "              |
| (     | "         | "      | "              |
| )     | "         | "      | "              |
| \     | "         | "      | Left to right. |

10. The different directions for ) s, ) z, o iss, \ r, / ray, / lay (el), / ish (shay), etc., will be explained in a future lesson.

11. Fail not to observe that in phonography the silent letters are omitted; therefore, c, q and x are otherwise represented: c by k, s or zh; q by k; x by ks or gz. In writing initials, use longhand for C, Q and X.

12. Cover page after page with each character, and read all you write. Do not pass a sound until you can read or write it not less than sixty times a minute. A good plan is to devote a line to each letter. Use the author's copybooks, mailed for 20 cents by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago, Illinois.

#### REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What is phonography? Why are most shorthand systems phonetic? 2. What must you be familiar with? 3. What kind of pencil or pen should be used? 4. What is the best method of study and practice of shorthand? 5. What do we mean by a



consonant? How are the shorthand consonants formed? 6. How long should the marks for consonants be made? What is the difference between shaded and unshaded marks? Light and heavy curves? Describe the consonants by kind, name, sign and power. 7. What has experience shown to be the best methods of writing consonants: Perpendicular signs? Signs inclined to the left? Horizontal signs? Heavy signs inclined to the right? Chay, ray, hay, ish, shay, lay, l, t, d, ith, thee, s, z? Why? P, b, f, v, r, way? Why? K, gay, m, n, ing? Why? J, zhay, yay? Why? 8. How are chay and ray distinguished from each other: When standing alone? When with other strokes? 9. Analyze p, t, chay, ray, hay, k; b, d, j, gay; f, ith, s, lay, ish, m, n; v, yay, zhay, way, thee, z, ing. 11. Are silent letters used in phonography? How are c, q and x represented in shorthand? 12. What must you do with each character? Do you read all you write?

## JOINING CONSONANTS.

13. In joining letters, the second begins where the first ends; the third follows the second, etc.; as, ray-chay, r-r-ray, p-k-d-m.

14. Two straight consonants of the same direction, following each other, are made double the length of one; as, t-t, p-p, chay-chay, gay-gay.

15. Two letters curved alike, following each other, are repeated; as, n-n, m-m, f-f, lay-lay.

16. Curves resembling each other, in different directions, always make angles; as, ith-m, m-lay, n-s, n-ish.

17. Opposing curves in the same direction, always make a waved line; as, shay-lay, lay-shay, n-m, thee-z.

18. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form acute angles, are joined without angles; as, lay-s, m-ish, ith-shay.

19. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form right angles, are joined in half circles; as, lay-r, lay-way, f-shay, r-ish.

20. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form obtuse angles, are joined at an angle; as, f-n, v-n, lay-m, r-z.

21. When a straight line and curve join, when the curve faces the angle, and would, if straight, form an obtuse angle with the joined straight line, no angle must be made; as, k-r, n-ray, lay-k, p-s.

22. Horizontal letters should rest upon the line of writing; as, k-k, ing-ing, m-m, n-n.

23. Two descending letters joined should have the first letter rest upon the line of writing; as, j-j, d-d, v-v, j-r.

24. In a combination where a descending letter follows a horizontal, the descending letter should be written on the line; as, k-chay, k-p, n-d, n-l.

25. In a combination containing only one descending letter, that letter should rest upon the line of writing; as, n-j, p-gay, n-f, b-m.

26. The first perpendicular or inclined letter should rest on the line of writing; as, r-m, b-ray, ray-n, n-d.

27. To obtain an easy junction, the inclination of a straight or curved letter may be slightly varied; as, m-t, m-k, k-p, d-p.

28. The ease of joining signs at an angle is in proportion to the acuteness of the angle; as, t-p, p-t, b-d, d-b,

m-k, k-m, m-d, m-t.

29. Letters unshaded or shaded, or both, having no angle between them, are blended so their point of union is not visible; as, t-d, b-p, v-gay, f-gay.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS.

13. In joining letters, where does the second begin? the third? the fourth? 14. When two straight consonants of the same direction follow each other, how are they made? 15. When two letters are curved alike, and follow each other, how are they made? 16. What are formed from curves resembling each other in different directions? 17. What is made by opposing curves in the same directions? 18. How are curves joined which face, and would form acute angles if they were straight lines? 19. Similar curves which would form right angles? 20. Similar curves which would form obtuse angles? 21. What must not be made where a curve faces an angle, and if straight, would form an obtuse angle with the joined straight line? 22. Where should horizontal letters rest? 23. When two descending letters join each other, where should the first rest? 24. In a combination where a descending letter follows a horizontal, on what should the descending rest? 25. When a combination contains only one descending letter, where should that rest? 26. Where should the first perpendicular or inclined stroke rest? 27. May the inclination of a letter ever be varied? why? 28. What governs the ease of joining signs at an angle? 29. When letters have no angle between them, how are they blended?

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## STEREOTYPING.

NO. XVI.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

INSTEAD of tacks, some stereotypers use short screws, countersinking the plate so that the heads will not project. This attaches the plate more firmly, but is slower and more expensive. Many stereotypers prefer to use blocking wood which is a trifle too thick, running the completed cuts through a shaver, face downward. As this shaver can be set type-high, the plates are sure to be uniform in height. Still another way, practicable only when plates are of some standard size, as in book-work, is to bevel the edges as in Fig. 6 in the last article. Such plates are made pica in thickness, as, if thinner, they are liable to bend when clamped. When there is a large number of plates to be beveled, the work is done on a machine made especially for this purpose, but when such work is only occasionally done the shootboard is used by inserting a beveling plane, or by slanting the plate so that the cut may be made with the



regular plane at the correct angle. The oldest form of patent blocks is shown in Fig. 1. The small pinions in the fore part are connected with screws bearing slides working in the slots. By actuating the pinions with a

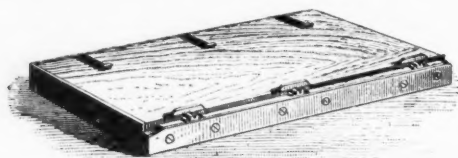


FIG. 1.

key made in the form of a rack, the screws revolve and the slides are brought forward, pressing the plate against the slanting projections shown immediately behind the pinions. They are generally made so as to lock at the ends as well as at the sides, and there are

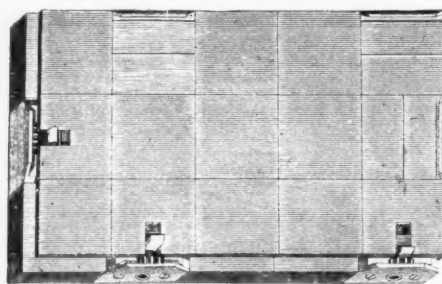


FIG. 2.

several hundred modifications of the idea, possessing greater or less merit. The most common modification is that shown in Fig. 2, the base proper being of metal sections justifying with standard pica type. Clamps and end pieces, also on standard sections,

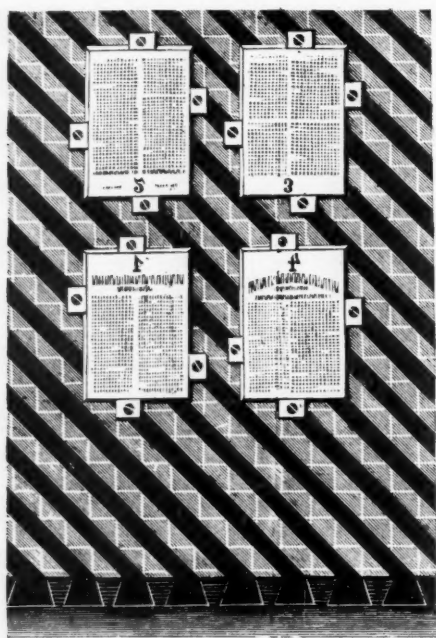


FIG. 3.

can be used in combination with the furniture to make mounting blocks of any size. A device quite popular in Europe, but less so in this country,

consists of iron press beds slotted diagonally across the plate, as in Fig. 3. In these slots vertical screws are placed, which hold the plate to the base. The plates may be beveled in the usual form, but are generally cut so that a cross section will present the appearance of Fig. 4, and flat-headed screws can be

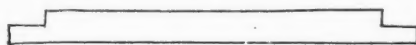


FIG. 4.

used. Another method of mounting stereotypes is

to drive wire nails through the plate, bend them on the back, then, laying the plate upon a level surface, surround it with type-high bearers. Scrape off the superfluous cement with a straight edge and let it stand for twenty-four hours, after which remove the bearers. It can then be soaked in water another day, when it will be thoroughly hardened. Cement is a poor conductor of heat, and for this reason is not recommended where the plate will have to be re-stereotyped. Still another way is to strip the plate from the wooden base and smoothly attach a sheet of paper by a glue made of gelatine dissolved in acetic acid. Spread a layer of the glue on the surface of the paper and press tightly against the mounting block until dry. This method, also, is not adapted to blocks which will be subjected to re-stereotyping. Type-high or solid cuts are usually cast the right height direct from the matrix, as explained in a former article, but it is sometimes necessary to mount a thin stereotype or electrotpe which is already cast. There are a number of ways to do this. The most common is to bevel the edges of the plate from the bottom exactly opposite from the way in which it is beveled for patent blocks. The top of the mounting plate is then polished, and the plate laid upon it so that a cross section will be like Fig. 5. Filling the triangular space between the plate and base with solder will attach them firmly together. Soldering irons should previously be touched on a



FIG. 5.

piece of sal ammoniac, and the groove filled with soldering acid made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid and adding a little sal ammoniac and water. Solder may be purchased or made of equal parts of lead or tin. Another solder, which melts at a much lower temperature, is made of eight parts bismuth, three parts tin, and eight parts lead, but as bismuth is very expensive, it is seldom used except for corrections. Another way is to prepare the plate as for mounting on cement base as above directed, taking care that the back is perfectly clean. Then paste the face of the plate to a sheet of matrix paper, using a thick mucilage of yellow dextrine and water. Lay the plate on the bottom of the casting box, paper down, and rest the L-bars on the projecting edges of the paper. This will keep the plate from rising and insure correct height. Now clamp and tilt the box and pour in the metal.



Care should be taken to have the paper thoroughly dry and the metal of the right temperature. If too cold, the cast will be chilled; if too hot, the face of the plate may be injured. The paper may be removed from the face of the cut by soaking it in water.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A FORECAST.

BY A. H. M.

THERE is a disposition shown by the unthinking to "fight" the typesetting machine, and the changes its advent will occasion. Arguments have been made in the past that no degree of perfection in machinery could be reached that would interfere with hand composition—"until a machine could be made to think, there was no need for compositors to be uneasy." This view has been abandoned to a large extent as further improvements have been made, and as the inevitable supremacy of the typesetting machines has become manifest printers are bestirring themselves to study the mechanism and methods of operating them. This is as it should be. The time for wrecking looms and destroying steam printing presses has gone by, and any attempts to hold back the inventive genius of the age need only be hinted at to be denounced.

If the machine enables a compositor to set twice as much as by hand and he should receive a correspondingly reduced price per thousand, he would lose nothing. In fact he indirectly would be a gainer, for all his attention being concentrated on typesetting he will acquire a degree of skill and accuracy that would not be possible were his labors divided with the irksome task of distribution. The swiftest compositors are those employed on the daily press, and they as a rule prefer to pay for distribution. The contention that women will take the place of men as compositors when the machines are an assured success, is one that looks portentous enough, the difference between running a typesetting machine and a typewriting machine being very small; and the number of applicants for situations as typewriters, it needs only a glance at the advertising columns of the daily papers to show, far exceeds the demand. But take the average typewritten page, and what degree of knowledge of composition, punctuation capitalization, or orthography does it show? Manual dexterity in punching a bank of keys will not comprise all the requirements from an operator of a typesetting machine, and employers will find out as they ever have done that economy beyond a certain point is extravagance. It will be found that the employment of women to run machines will not be greater, if as great, as their employment in hand composition. We gain some encouragement in the belief that an increased output will result from the additional facility with which work can be turned out and from the greater cheapness resulting. Many a convention's proceedings, and hurried work of similar character, is withheld from the printer, for lack of time and money. Then again, our public libraries are flooded with the books of foreign

manufacture. The editions of Bernard Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, abound in the libraries of America because almost any work in fiction can be obtained from them and because they are cheaper. The passing of the copyright law, defending the compositor from foreign competition, and the cheapening power of the typesetting machines will cause a condition of affairs that will put the American printer at the head of the line of the mighty army of workmen who have profited from improvement in machinery.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PRINTERS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

THERE seems to be a general impression among printers that the craft should be represented in some manner at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Of what nature the representation should partake but little has been said, although it is generally acknowledged that among other matters a display of fine printing should be made. Such was the conclusion arrived at by the second annual convention of the printing pressmen at Boston in September last and a committee was appointed to have charge of the display. In my opinion the pressmen acted wisely in deciding to conduct such an enterprise and the committee should be given all the encouragement needed to make the display a success. To what extent they succeed depends entirely upon the coöperation of printers generally with the efforts of the committee. Employing printers, compositors and pressmen are equally interested in the result attained, which should be such that the printers of this country could consider well worthy of their high vocation. It is for the members of the art to say to what extent the display will be a success. Of course there should be other motives than that of patriotism connected with the work, otherwise it would fail. Not that printers are lost to all patriotism, for the record of their institutions proves otherwise. But there should be some consideration other than that of patriotism and that is the advertisement of our trade to the world at large. Patriotism and advertisement are two good incentives, and both play a prominent part in the subject now under discussion. This advertisement need not be confined to the employing printers, but can be partaken of by the employed compositor and pressman as well, and who knows what good can be accomplished in this manner. The plans of the committee are not definitely fixed, for the very good reason that the wish and desire of those directly interested have not been secured nor the extent of the display known. All will depend upon what the majority want, and what they want they shall have. It is also the desire of the committee that a collection of curiosities be shown which will exhibit the progress of the art since the days of Franklin. I believe the pressmen should have charge of the printers' representation at the Fair, and I make that assertion for several reasons, and I am satisfied they will prove worthy of the trust.

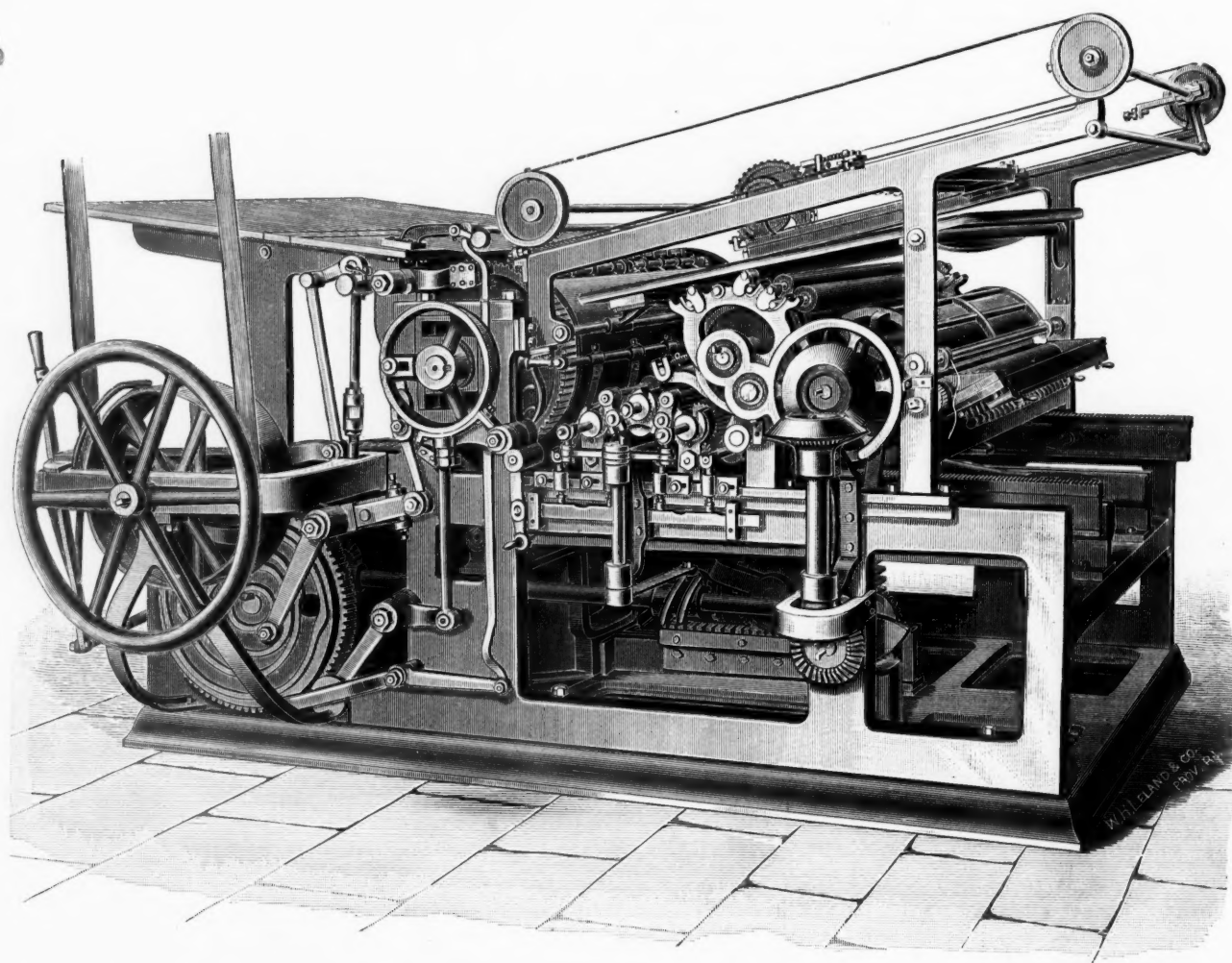


## THE COX STOP CYLINDER ART PRINTING PRESS.

THE accompanying cut represents a new four-roller stop cylinder press manufactured by the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan. This machine is intended for fine work, requiring a perfect distribution of ink, accurate register and solid, even impression. It is thoroughly built, of the finest materials, and according to the best forms of modern press construction, the size of bed between bearers being 34 by 49 inches. It is claimed that this machine is equal in all respects for practical work to the most

The inking device is new, and said to be a great improvement in the method of distribution of ink. With four form rollers in this system the makers claim that better results can be obtained than with six in other machines. The following diagram illustrates the device and its practical operation.

F is the fountain. D, D, D, D, are four ductor rollers, carried at the ends of the arms of a revolving reel twelve inches in diameter. This reel is speeded at about three times the rate of the bed movement, and one or more or all of the four rollers may be used at



costly six-roller stop cylinder presses manufactured. Among its special advantages are the following :

It is a low down press. The bed is but thirty inches from the floor, making the handling and locking of the forms a matter of great convenience. The printed sheets, as laid down by the front delivery mechanism, are low enough to enable the pressman standing on the floor to inspect the work and "watch his color," without climbing upon the press.

The front delivery is very simple and effective.

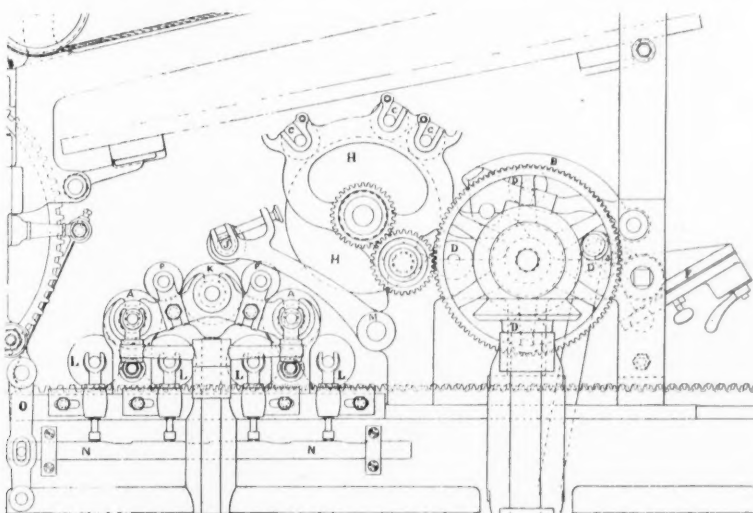
The form rollers by the movement of a lever are simultaneously lowered from contact with the vibrators when the press is not in operation. Practical pressmen will appreciate the value of this arrangement.

once. These rollers pass upward by the fountain roller, and in passing each takes a supply of ink. B is a curved, inverted, vibrating ink table, hinged at the rear side, so as to be easily turned over. The reel-rollers pass under this vibrating table, effecting a very complete table distribution, with the added advantage that the table, being inverted, is protected from all falling lint, dust, etc. After leaving the table, the rollers in the reel pass downward, touching the ten-inch iron distributing drum, H, which is revolving in the opposite direction. The ink already distributed on the table is thus transferred to this drum, on which lie three vibrating composition rollers. This drum, like the reel, is driven independently of the bed movement,



and at a much more rapid rate. From the drum, H, the ink is taken by the ductor roller, J, to the five-inch iron roller, K, whence it is carried by the intermediates, P, P, to the five-inch vibrating rollers, A, A, which directly feed, respectively, the form rollers, L, L, L, L.

It will be observed that the ink is fed to all the form rollers in equal quantity, and in equal time. The set of fountains farthest from the fountain gets the ink just as soon and in the same quantity as the set nearest the fountain. Not only is the ink distributed more perfectly than in old-style presses, but it is laid upon the type forms with absolute uniformity, not in



one direction only, but in both directions. The great advantage of this result, the absolutely equal quantity of ink deposited upon every part of the form, will be at once recognized by all printers who understand the secrets of fine printing.

It is further claimed that so great is the distributing capacity of the above described inking device, which is a part of the Cox art press, that with only two form rollers, one main vibrator and one reel roller in use excellent results are obtained and that the total number of rollers in the system is less by from two to four than in other competing presses in the market.

The object sought in the construction of this press was twofold:

1. To offer a machine having important advantages over all others, intended for similar work.
2. To build a machine so simplified, while being improved, that it could be sold for less money.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### HOW TO RUN A NEWSPAPER.

II.—BY FRANK J. COHEN, ATLANTA.

DEAR JOHN,—My eyes temporarily “gave out,” and caused this delay in writing you again on the subject of your contemplated journalistic venture, but I will try to make up for lost time.

There must exist a cause, other than a thickly settled community, to demand the frequent or daily issue of a paper. The fact that a town contains twenty thousand people does not of itself justify such a

publication. If population were a sufficient cause, numerous cities in Mexico would have daily papers, which do not now boast and would not sustain a weekly publication. The people must be intelligent, educated and enterprising, and such a community would only support a paper which printed the news while the bloom is on—a faithful and complete record of events, both local and foreign. In other words, John, a community which will not sustain a daily paper carrying the associated press dispatches, neither needs nor deserves a daily publication. Local happenings, in an intelligent community, are not so numerous and startling as to command

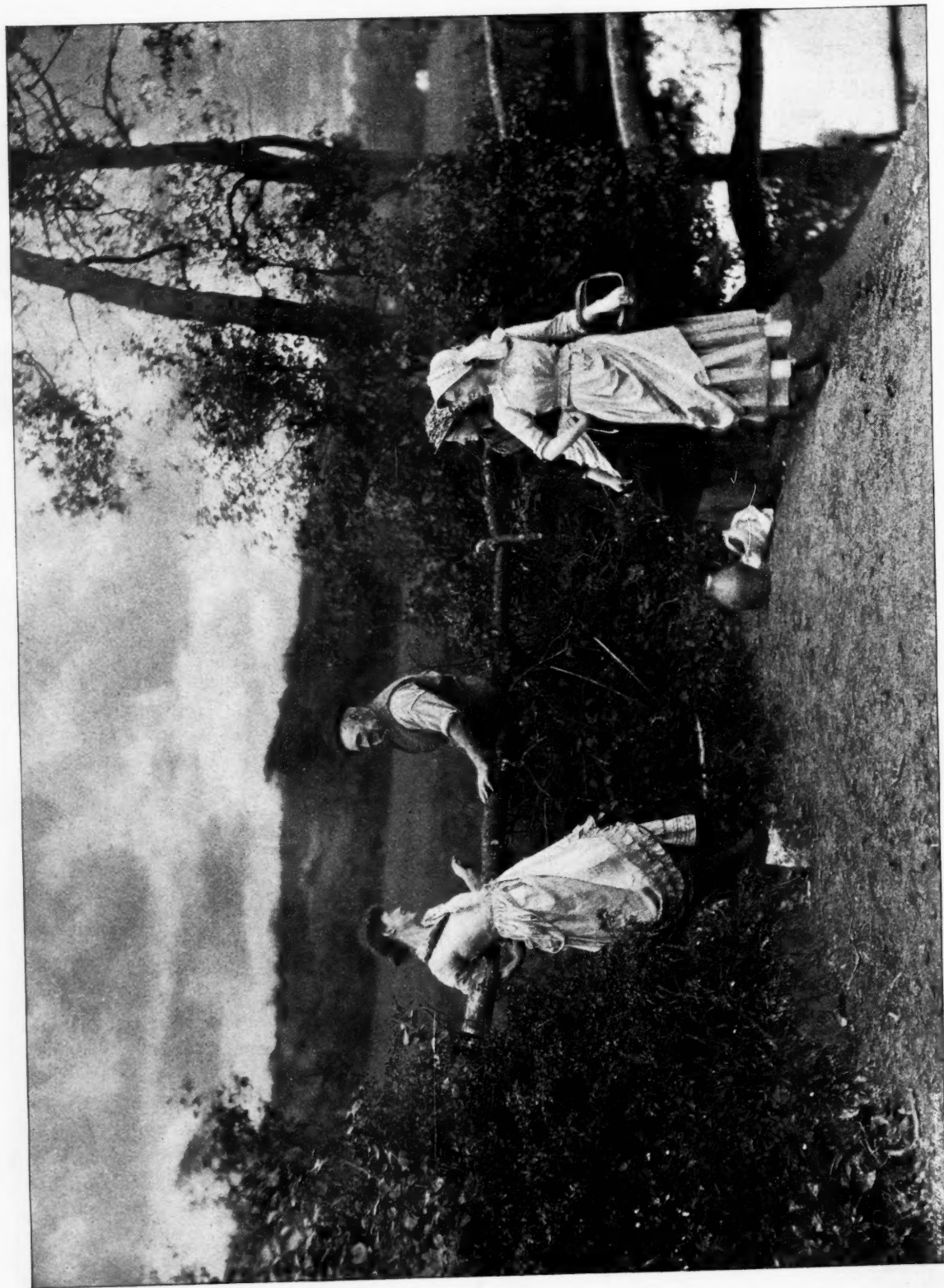
attention from the public every day, and it is the intelligent people of every community, which supports the papers. Of course, John, telegraphic news is expensive, but a community that would be satisfied with a daily paper without dispatches, would be equally as well pleased with a weekly publication. Besides, in publishing a paper, the expenses must be considered only in connection with the receipts—all moneys paid out being charged to the “loss” account, and all receipts of money to “profit.” There is but a small merchandise account in a newspaper office; that is, a comparatively small merchandise in a tangible or material shape. The grocery merchant shows on his shelves the goods his capital

has purchased, but the newspaper’s capital is locked up in what is termed good-will of the people. The successful buyer of boots, in most instances, would prove a dismal failure as a purchaser of brains.

There exists a peculiar instinct or get-there activeness about successful newspaper men, which can hardly be described or accounted for. The stock-in-trade of a newspaper is its reputation or good-will, hence the business manager should be in sympathy with, and easy touch of, the public pulse, that he may calculate the results of his movements, and, with the nerve of a gambler, lavishly “cast bread upon the waters,” and stand always at the wheel, ready to pilot the craft through breakers. If you think that your community would sustain a daily issue of a newspaper, then sail in, and may success crown your efforts; but do not allow yourself to be inveigled into printing a one-gallus, lop-eared, bastard, mongrel sheet. Print a neat, well “made-up” and newsy paper, or none at all. Do not allow drummers to “monkey” with your workmen, or you will buy yourself poor, while the workmen, in many instances, will fatten on “commissions.”

Insist on your establishment being kept neat and orderly. Do not employ a dirty man, for nine times out of ten he will prove a botch; good “union men” are more satisfactory, more reliable, and better workmen than non-unionists. Insist on having the most reliable men in every department, and you will never have cause to regret it.





AN OLD LOVEMAKER.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## GERMAN PRESSWORK.

BY MATH. MILLER.

AFTER reading Article XI by a pressman in the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, a few recollections from over the water came back to me, and I thought I would pen the following few lines, which may be read with interest by a number of its readers.

The advantages which the Germans have over the Americans in producing illustrated work are :

1. They have the forms or impressions of cuts a month or more before the time when the publication appears, and consequently can afford to spend lots of time on their cut overlays.

2. They moisten their paper very carefully; then run it through a calendering machine, which gives it a very smooth, moist face to print on. It is then printed slowly and dried with smut sheets between. After it is thoroughly dry it is run through a calendering machine again.

3. Where we have one pressman and one feeder for a press, they as a rule have three and four pressmen working on the same press and form at the same time; as many as four girls on the calendering machine getting the paper ready for the press; two girls to feed it, and two girls to straighten the sheets and lay smut sheets between, excepting some publications which are printed on rotary presses, built especially for them, with moistening, calendering and smut sheet attachments, on which they print nothing but perfect electrotypes made from very carefully executed engravings. I will not hesitate to say that, with even that army of help, the German cannot walk over the American in presswork.

The German and European countries being overcrowded with engravers, they can be employed at very low salaries. They get more time to put the finer touches to a wood cut, while the American engraver must have his cut ready for a publication which appears at a stated time, and is generally in a rush.

You can go into any of our leading news or stationery stores and pick up the American publications, and you will see where we have one fine wood engraving we have a half dozen common, coarse process engravings. Such is not the case with the Germans. They usually have finely executed wood engravings, and if they put in a process engraving or etching it generally is a very good one. The Americans are farther advanced in the art of process engraving than our European brethren, but it is only on our best publications where we show it. We are always in a hurry, and on the rush.

We use a class of fine finished paper with a hard face which shows our work off very sharp, and helps shallow cuts along. Again, where the Germans use the moist, soft face paper and hand made engravings, they use better black inks than we do, and in most cases have their inks made to order for this class of paper, ink being cheaper there than here. The Americans have better machinery. Our presses are perfect, and fitted

with all arrangements for regulating the fountain and distribution; and can be adjusted in every way to suit the requirements of any class of work. When it comes to colored work we leave them away behind. We do not need to feed to pointers and run our presses at say 500 to 700 per hour. We do not need two feeders; we set our guides, get a register, and put a good feeder up to stick the sheets down as fast as we like. Our colored inks come out with a gloss or finish, and there is no necessity to make an extra impression for varnish or gloss.

I have been among German pressmen and have worked alongside of them on their machines, and know what I am talking about when I assert that a first-class American pressman can turn out more work in ten minutes on an American press than a German pressman in the old country will do in one hour on a German printing machine.

I would like to see some of those European manufacturers send some of their presses to the Columbian Exposition, so that pressmen here could see what their presses look like. They possess some good points, but are very slow, too slow for this country.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## THE EARLY MORNING TYPO'S CONVIVIAL CHATS.

WHEN THE "JIG IS UP" HE FINDS A VERY WIDE FIELD OF CON-  
VERSATION TO EXCHANGE OPINIONS ABOUT BEFORE  
HE SEEKS HIS WEARY COUCH.

BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

THERE exists in the minds of a great many people an impression that the printer employed on a morning paper in a big city like Chicago is generally a worthless, thriftless, careless sort of a fellow, who is not possessed of more than the average amount of intelligence he ought to have, considering his intimate connection with the illustrious "art preservative." For this erroneous idea—that is, erroneous considered as a sweeping opinion about the majority of the morning newspaper printing craft—a certain class of compositors are undoubtedly responsible. They are loud-voiced, foul-mouthed, addicted to coarse horseplay, and are not troubled by any conscientious qualms, as they would just as soon take advantage of the drinking infirmities of a fellow-workman as they would pour the vilest 5-cent barrel whisky down their throats. There are, unfortunately, certain all-night houses in Chicago which are constantly resorted to by this class of men and well-known thieves. They have no shame in proclaiming that they are on the outlook for "suckers," and shouting, swearing and trying to cheat each other at dice, cards or pool, form their most prominent, if not their principal amusement. When they venture into the realms of discussion, the conversation is generally about the merits of some prizefighter like John L. Sullivan, a dogfight, a horserace, or the attractions of some unfortunate profligate on the levee; and the palm of controversy is generally conceded to the man with the loudest voice and the most fluent vocabulary of foul, abominable epithets.

Men of this description, however, only become prominent by their noisy, swaggering attempts to look "tough," and it would be a foul slander for any person, however ill-informed on the subject, to take them as representatives of the whole class of newspaper printers. For a number of years past, the moral, intellectual and personal standard of the printer has been steadily rising throughout the country, and no sane, responsible foreman would think of giving employment to the old-fashioned type of "bum" in preference to



the quiet, respectable workman who not only knows his profession, but respects it for its honorable traditions and its magnificent possibilities in the elevation of mankind.

There are several quiet and respectably kept saloon-restaurants in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, in this city, which receive their principal patronage from the men who have finished their night's work on the morning papers, and nothing would sooner dispel any impressions derogatory to the intelligence of the representative printer of today than to listen to a group of these when they have sat down to a snack of lunch and the enjoyment of a glass of beer. The subjects chosen for conversation are cosmopolitan in their character. Indeed, they are almost as diversified as the articles that are spread upon the pages of the modern first-class daily newspaper, showing that the compositor of today reads the articles he sets, not merely mechanically, but understandingly.

The writer happened to listen to one of those typical conversations one morning in the vicinity of last New Year's Day. Shortly after 2 o'clock nine or ten well-dressed men dropped into the restaurant, most of them carrying lunch boxes. Each called for a lunch and a glass of beer, or something "soft," and then took their seats at tables, where they played cribbage or pedro for about half an hour. Then they all gathered together and the general conversation began and very soon certainly ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." National, state and foreign politics were freely discussed, but without any tinge of that acrimony which too frequently characterizes the utterances of the bigoted partisan. One gray-bearded veteran broached the Irish dilemma, and said that, in his opinion, the honorable thing for Mr. Parnell to have done was to resign from the leadership of the Nationalist party at once when he saw the mischievous effects of the decision in the scandalous O'Shea divorce case. This opinion was promptly disputed by two or three of the others, particularly by a stout *News* man, on the ground that Parnell's private conduct had nothing to do with his public conduct, and that the Roman Catholic priests were using undue influence in a political matter which did not concern them as spiritual leaders. This called forth some general remarks about the policy of the Church of Rome in trying to meddle with the political concerns of nations all over the world.

"Yes, just look what a mess the interference of priests and ministers of all denominations have plunged the politics of this state and Wisconsin into," exclaimed another man. "In my opinion, priests and ministers should stick to their spiritual duties and leave politics severely alone. We do not want politics and religion leading to bloody wars in this country, as history tells us they have done again and again in the Old World."

"That's true," remarked a dark-mustached man who seemed to be known as "Judge," "and what's more, church property should be taxed everywhere just the same as any other kind of property. Nobody has a right to tax me for his religion if I don't want it. Just look at the enormous wealth which some church associations have amassed out of properties which they don't have to pay a cent in taxes for, although all other properties have to pay their share of these taxes. Of course, it all has to come out of the pockets of the general community."

Each man complacently puffed his pipe or his cigar, and the last statement seemed to meet with general approval.

After a pause a tall, dark-whiskered man said that he didn't approve of working men entering into building associations, as they had to pay taxes and interest on the property long before they had been able to occupy it. "Thus they have to pay taxes twice over—taxes on the house they do occupy and taxes again on the property they don't occupy. Every man should save up his money and buy for himself when he gets ready, and then he'll reap all the profits himself."

"Yes, but the trouble is most workingmen ain't able to save up any money unless they have to pay down so much every week," was the remark made by another. "At all events, I know I could never do it."

"I believe you, Walter," laughed a third speaker, "and another thing is, I would advise every man to have nothing to do with buying on the installment plan. Why, I agreed once to buy

a gold watch on that plan, and I kept paying up and paying up for it and I didn't have it in my possession three weeks before it was stolen from me, and I had to pay up the full price of a watch which I didn't possess."

At this point the telegraph editor of a morning paper came in for his usual sandwich, and he was asked by several at the table what the news was that morning.

"Oh," he replied, "the Indians out West are just raising the devil. They're fighting and massacring all around the agencies."

This led to a pretty animated discussion, in which some held to the opinion that the Indians should be swept into the Pacific, while a few cautiously thought that perhaps the Indians were not so much to blame as a lot of scoundrelly politicians who were robbing them right and left besides trying to steal their lands.

Somehow the conversation turned upon mistakes in spelling, and in this a stout proofreader on the *Herald*, who has made orthography a special study, took a prominent and interesting part. He incidentally remarked that writers were also often very careless in giving their authorities for quotations, and cited the well-known case of the sentence, "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," being frequently attributed to the Bible, when the author of it was really Laurence Sterne, the famous novelist.

"Why, of course, that's in the Bible," said a brash young fellow that had just come in.

"I'll bet you ten dollars to a nickel that I'm right," replied the doughty man of proof. As nobody seemed inclined to tackle him on the subject, it dropped cold and flat.

"Well, I'm going home," said one of the party, as he rose and buttoned up his overcoat. Everyone present followed his example, and filed slowly out to catch his car.

Now, I considered all this half-hour's conversation over a smoke a convincing proof that printers, as a class, are just as thoughtful and widely read about the affairs of the world as any other section of the community.

#### THAT BOY JIM.

He was the "devil," that boy Jim,  
 Couldn't do nothing, at all with him;  
 Ragged and dirty—a gutter snipe—  
 Pi'in' the cases, distributin' type;  
 Peltin' the neighbors on their heads  
 With bran' new quoins an' slugs an' leads,  
 From early mornin' to evenin' dim—  
 He was the "devil," that boy Jim.

Editor cussed him—'twan't no good;  
 Head as hard as a piece o' wood;  
 Jest bust out in a loud hooray,  
 An' kept right on his hard-head way.  
 But onct when the train was passin' by  
 An' the editor's child on the track—Oh, my!—  
 Jim he rushed with the same don't care,  
 Right in front o' the engine there!

Child was saved! . . . But where was Jim?  
 With flamin' lanterns they looked for him,  
 While the people trembled and held their breath!—  
 "Under the engine, crushed to death!"  
 There in the dust an' grime he lay—  
 Jim, he had given his life away!  
 'Twasn't no use to weep for him;  
 He was a' angel—that boy Jim!

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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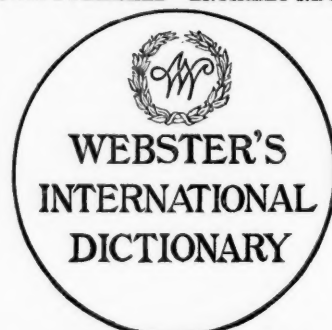
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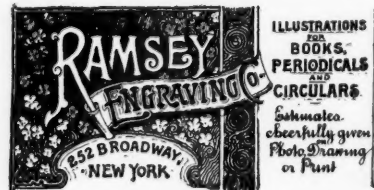
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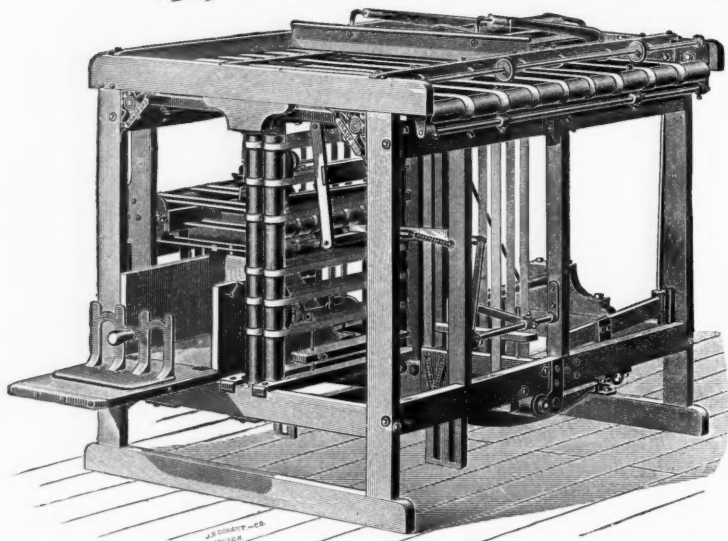
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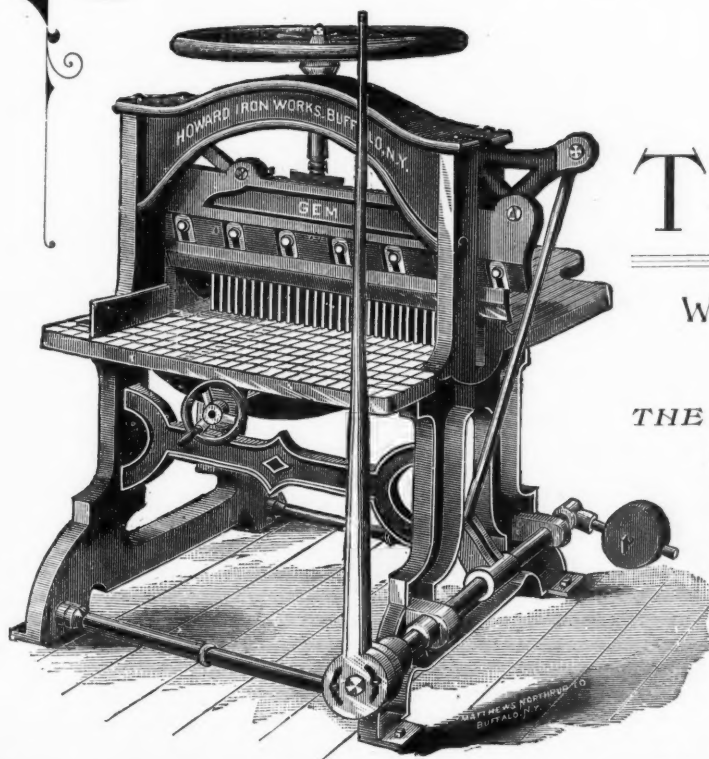
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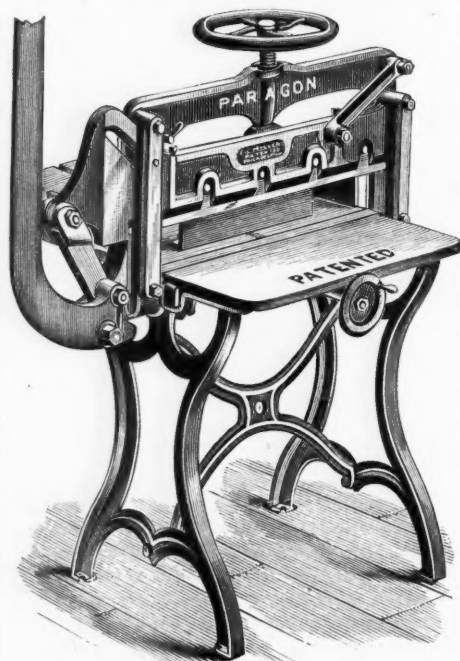
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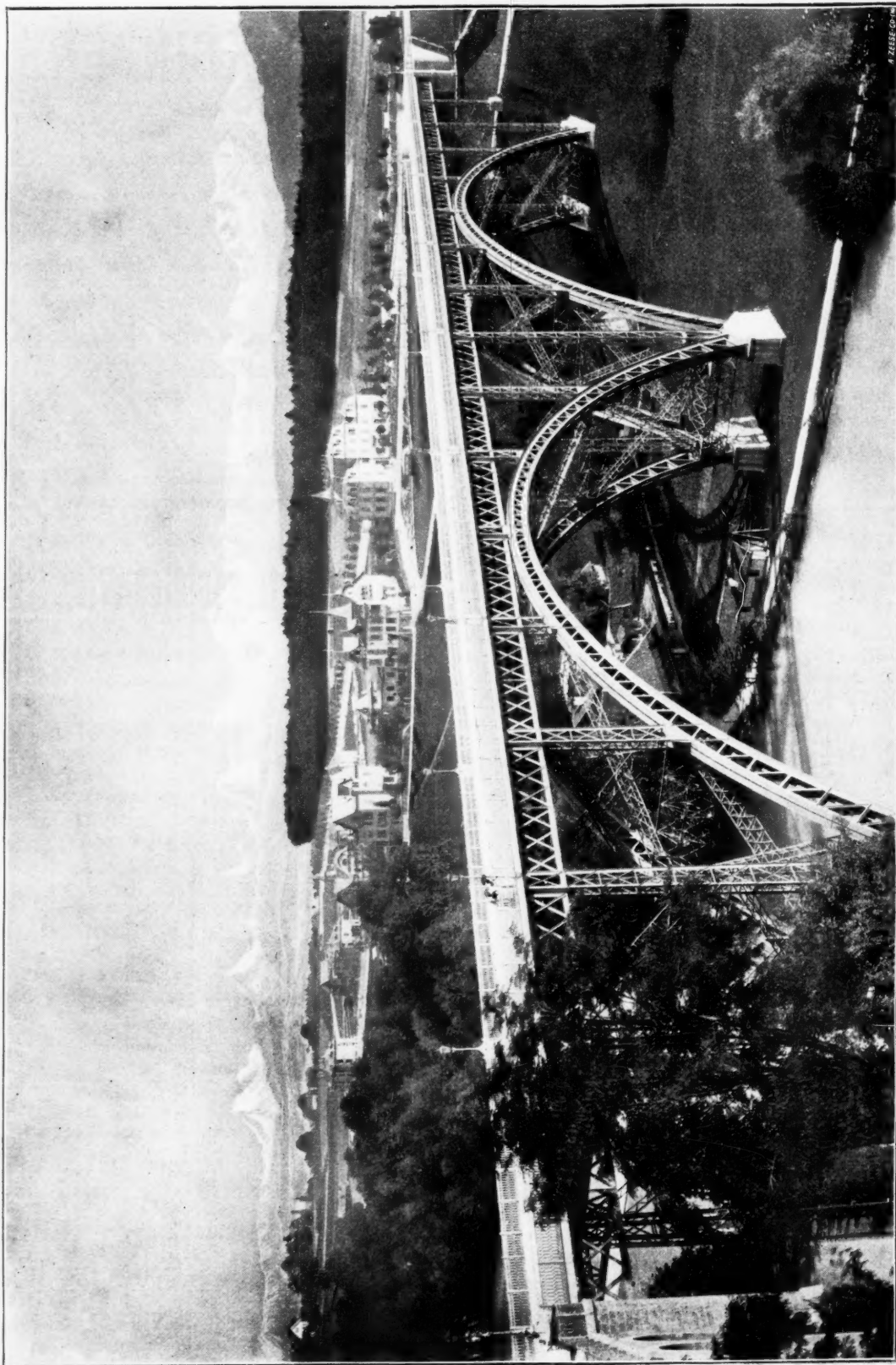
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

#### A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to **BOIL DOWN** their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and **THE INLAND PRINTER** readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

#### FROM CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor:

REDLANDS, February 19, 1891.

I drop you a line to inform you how the printing trade is progressing here. Redlands Typographical Union, No. 278, was organized December 27, 1890, and sent for a charter, which has been duly received, and the union is now in good working order. The following are the officers elected for one year: President, A. J. Waters; vice president, Charles Cramer; secretary-treasurer, James W. Dallas. There were only eleven charter members, but it is expected to increase this number before long.

FORWARD.

#### THE TORONTO PRESSMEN.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., February 16, 1891.

The Toronto Pressmen's Union, No. 10, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, held their fourth annual dinner and re-union Monday evening, February 9, 1891, in St. Charles restaurant, which was a grand success. Some sixty sat down to the table to partake of and enjoy the good things provided for them, which was a first-class menu. The employers' union was represented at the banquet by its president, Mr. Shepard, manager of the *Mail* job department, who occupied the seat of honor at the right of the president, and Mr. Prescott, president of Typographical Union No. 91, occupied the seat at his left; we also had representatives from all the friendly trades, namely, electrotypers, type manufacturers, ink manufacturers, roller manufacturers, etc., who all ably responded to the several toasts proposed. We had some very excellent songs and recitations which helped to enliven and make the evening very enjoyable.

JAMES KEW.

#### A PREVENTIVE FOR TAPE FRAYING.

To the Editor:

DES MOINES, IOWA, February 25, 1891.

I have been troubled, as doubtless many other pressmen have, with tapes fraying out at the joints, after they run a little while. I have been experimenting a good deal lately with them, and have discovered a way of sewing them that makes it impossible for them to fray out. If, instead of sewing the tapes in the old way, straight across the end, the thread is lapped over the joint, and sewed closely together, and then placed on some smooth surface and tapped lightly with a wrench or hammer, it will make the joint perfectly smooth. (I inclose a joint made in this manner so you can judge of its merits for yourself.) Tapes sewed in this way will last double the length of time an ordinary joint will, besides I never have any trouble with the tapes tearing the paper. This method is especially adapted for perfecting presses, but I have no doubt it will work equally well on folding machines.

As I have never seen any articles in **THE INLAND PRINTER** on perfecting presswork, I thought this little suggestion would not be out of place.

R. B. DRYSDALE.

#### LANSING NEWS.

To the Editor:

LANSING, Mich., March 4, 1891.

Frank Doolittle, of the state printing office, is seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Frank Pierce and Alf. Ringe, who have been on the sick list are able to be about again.

Business in the printing line is none too brisk here at present, although the boys who are at work have all they can do. Subbing is poor, and the "subs" who are in the city are not in very great demand.

The delegate question is getting rather warm. There are three candidates in the field with S. N. Chilton, ex-president of No. 72, in the lead. It is rumored that a "dark horse" will be entered in the race on the 25th.

At the last regular meeting of No. 72 the new officers took hold of matters, and everything went on as smoothly as though they had always held office.

E. C. Alchin, a former employé of the *State Republican* office, who recently started a paper at Copemish, Michigan, sold out last week and returned to this city.

"Deck" La Mont, a former Lansing typo, and Miss Mary Ernest Barry were married February 26, at Montgomery, Alabama. His many friends and acquaintances here extend their congratulations.

SLUG ONE.

#### FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1, 1891.

As nothing has appeared in your columns from the Cream City of late, will write and let your readers know that this burg continues to exist.

Matters in printerdom have been decidedly sluggish since the holidays, many of the offices being so slack that the regular hands have been rotating and taking their "offs," something that many of the offices have not done before in years. Yewdale manages to keep pretty busy at catalogue work, as also does the Wisconsin. Swain & Tate, the Riverside, Burdick & Armitage and Keogh just about manage to keep their regular forces moving, and many of the small-fry offices are doing practically nothing.

The Minn Printing Company which was organized about a year ago, and which has secured a splendid reputation for doing fine work, has been sold out by the Minn Brothers, but I have been unable to learn the name of the purchaser. C. S. H.

#### AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, February 27, 1891.

"F. W. N. L.," writing in the November (1890) issue of **THE INLAND PRINTER**, from Buenos Aires, regarding the C. S. A. de B. de B. establishment of that city, says: "This company is about the only one, with the exception of Kidd & Co., in Buenos Aires, where everything to do with the named trade, besides engraving, coloring, gilding and all work of art is turned out, which would really surprise the Yankees to look at."

Now I wish to say a few more words in regard to the city herein referred to (your readers will perhaps remember my previous letters). The work done there will only surprise the Yankees in this way: they will wonder how a country as old as Argentine can be so far behind the times, and would class the work as there turned out with that of our poorest amateur productions. There is not a printing machine in any of their largest concerns fit to set alongside of a respectable American press. If a good man goes down there, he must accustom himself to the class of work turned out, and do just as they do or he will not last long. I could mention a dozen firms in Buenos Aires who are doing just as good work, and better, than the firms he mentions. I was employed by one of the firms he speaks of, for three years, and know whereof I write. I know that a printing office down there is just like the government; the employés and employers are continually at swords' points and cannot work hand in hand with a competent



workman. I know it took me and many others a long time to convince people down there that they were taking hold of things the wrong way.

I know of a case where \$20,000 worth of machinery and other supplies for a steel plate outfit (from the United States) were lying around in wet cellars and out in the open moist atmosphere, just because the people who went there from this country to run them and take charge of them could not agree with the people who were there from Germany, Italy and France, many of them thinking they knew more about them than the men who had worked on them, built them and spent all the best part of their lives on just that class of machinery, and had worked for the United States government and other large establishments at Washington, D. C.

If people wanting to go there will take my advice, they will stay away and leave competition to the German and Latin races.

MATH. A. MILLER.

#### FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., March 4, 1891.

Thinking that some news from the "Hill City" might prove interesting to some of your many readers I will endeavor to give a few notes. Trade is very good at present, the job offices having all they can do, and book compositors are in demand in several of them. The newspapers are having a large advertising patronage and if they are ever to make anything this seems to be the time, but the proprietors still persist in saying they are unable to pay over 25 cents per thousand for composition. Both the morning papers have combined the foremanship (?) and ad. cases, and one man is compelled, by contract, to do the work of both for \$21 per week, and pay all help out of his pocket, and there are plenty of union (?) men ready to sign the contract and undertake the work. No. 116 had some trouble a few weeks since about the signing of such a contract.

There is some talk of a new daily for this city, but of what size has not been learned, but it might be inferred that in order to be abreast of the times it will be a large plate-matter sheet.

The *Busy Bee* published monthly in the interest of the Bedford City Business College will make its first appearance on March 9. John W. Rohr, of this city, will do the composition and press-work.

Robert Lynn, who has been running a small office for the past few years has come down into the business portion of the city, put in new type, presses, electric power and union men. We wish him success.

The election of officers in No. 116 takes place the last Friday in this month, and there is quite an interest manifested as the present offices are trying to hold over while the men nominated in opposition are in earnest and mean to win if possible.

WILLIAM.

#### FROM COLORADO SPRINGS.

To the Editor: COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 25, 1891.

As nothing has appeared in your journal for a long time from the "home for union printers," your readers may think us a little indifferent; but such is not the case, as we have one of the liveliest and most persistent unions in the country. The members of No. 82 have collected and forwarded \$1,000 for the home fund, which was given by the citizens of Colorado Springs. In addition to this, two lots were donated—one inside the city limits, the other at Woodland Park, one of the popular resorts near here.

It has been suggested by some of the members of the local union that the trustees of the home fund dispose of this lot at Woodland Park by raffle, say at 25 or 50 cents a ticket, and that every union printer be given an opportunity to purchase these tickets. By this means quite a sum would be realized, and the outlay by the purchasers of the tickets would be but a trifle.

The Park, in which this lot is located, has become quite a noted resort. It is twenty miles west of Colorado Springs, up the famous Ute Pass, and on the line of the Colorado Midland railway. The town is on a broad plateau, at an elevation of nearly

nine thousand feet above sea level; and just north of the townsite is the "Divide," which separates the waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers. The scenery at this point is magnificent, and an uninterrupted view can be had of the Snowy Range, one hundred miles to the west, while to the east, only eight miles, is the west slope of Pike's Peak in full view. The Park has a splendid water system, two large hotels, several business blocks, mineral springs within a short distance, and last, but not least, a newspaper. A more delightful place for a printer to "pitch his tent" could not be found.

The *Evening Telegraph* is the name of a new evening paper which made its first appearance here on February 5, and was most favorably received. It is a seven-column folio, bright and newsworthy, well gotten up, and seems destined to be a fixture here. It has the exclusive afternoon telegraph report. Mr. Charles S. Sprague is the editor. The office is strictly union.

The *Gazette* will remove the latter part of this month to their fine four-story building on Pike's Peak avenue, where their quarters and facilities will be greatly increased. We understand the paper will be enlarged, and a couple of cases added. They will have the finest and most complete printing office in the state. The new building will be opened with a grand ball by No. 82.

The firm of Holt & Cravens, job printers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Holt retiring.

Mr. C. O. Finch, recently of Kansas, has purchased an interest in the *Pike's Peak Herald*. The *Herald* has been moved into larger quarters, and its force increased. There are now an even half-dozen weekly publications turned out by this company.

No. 82 is now recognized in three newsrooms here, namely, the *Gazette*, the *Evening Telegraph* and *Pike's Peak Herald*; also in the jobrooms of these papers and the job office of R. M. Cravens.

The *Republic* and *Mail*, both evening papers, have been closed to union men, and the union is making a vigorous fight against them.

Work has been very good of late in the book and job rooms, while in the newsrooms the demand for subs has been very light. There has been an unusually large number of arrivals during the last three weeks, and the town is full of "prints." H. K.

#### FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7, 1891.

The annual nominations of officers for No. 7 were made at the meeting held last Sunday. The scale committee was appointed to fix a scale for the ensuing year.

This committee has a very important work to do, as the present Pittsburgh scale has defects in it for which remedies have not yet been found. This is true especially of the clause forbidding plate matter. Some months ago the proprietor of an alleged labor paper called the *Trades Journal* enlarged the sheet from four to eight pages. He used plate matter, and there was not a corresponding increase to his force. The scale absolutely forbids the use of plates that are not paid for. In the case of a weekly paper employing men by the week no provision is made as to who will receive the money. After some trouble with the proprietor of this paper, supposed to be run in the interest of labor, it was agreed that the foreman should be paid at the scale rate for all plate matter used. The foreman has made affidavit that he is being paid for the plate matter, but says nothing about the other work that is done, such as setting "ads" and making up. The members of the union feel convinced that they are being hoodwinked, and that the proprietor of the *Trades Journal* is saving considerable money in the way of composition to the detriment of the union.

There are a number of union job offices in the city who publish weekly and monthly periodicals by contract. The scale is also evaded at those offices, and plate matter is being used without payment. A way to settle the trouble is hard to find. The popular idea is to charge the scale rate for plate matter used and



turn the money into the treasury of the union, or else provide that no weekly hands shall be employed on any paper. The scale committee will probably report to adopt one of these alternatives.

The election of officers takes place on March 25, and the new officers will take their seats at the next meeting.

MEMO.

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4, 1891.

The strike predicted in the last letter from this city took place during the beginning of February. However, it was of brief duration, not occupying two days in all. According to instructions from the San Francisco Typographical Union, the employes of the printing department of the H. S. Crocker Company refused to work unless the non-union men were discharged. This the H. S. Crocker Company refused to do, claiming it to be their prerogative to employ whomsoever they saw fit, and that they did not desire to force their employes to join any organization against their will. The employes then walked out. However, the non-union men applied for admission to the organization and there being no further cause for continuing the strike, it was immediately declared off by the typographical union. Thus was ended what promised to be one of the greatest strikes that has ever taken place on this coast. Whether it is the end or only a postponement is yet to be proven, for the typographical union, at its last meeting held a few days since, only admitted three of the non-union employes who applied for admission, rejecting the other three and passing a resolution to the effect that in the event of the H. S. Crocker Company refusing to discharge these three rejected applicants, the executive committee was instructed to order the union men to walk out.

It is apparent that the typographical union intends to abide by this decision, as arrangements were also made for supporting the men on strike, and it is stated that no quarter will be given in behalf of the H. S. Crocker Company unless the demands are acceded to. The executive committee has been given power not only to divert the present two per cent assessment now being levied on the members of the union, but also to add two per cent more for the purpose of assistance to the striking employes. It remains to be seen whether the H. S. Crocker Company will accept this dictum and thereby fully end the trouble, or whether the demands of the union will be refused and a hard struggle begun. For it assuredly will assume formidable proportions, as the Typothetæ of San Francisco, at its last meeting, agreed unanimously to stand by the H. S. Crocker Company, and is desirous of establishing the precedent that employing printers have the right to employ whomsoever they desire, irrespective of the wishes of the typographical union.

The last regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held February 22, and was largely attended. Thirty-five cards were received and sixteen issued. Three members were transferred to the exempt list and three to the veteran list. There were nineteen applications for membership received. Seventeen new members were elected, and the ten candidates elected at the preceding meeting were inaugurated. No amendments to the constitution were acted upon, as the committee recently appointed to formulate a new constitution is actively engaged in its work, and will submit its report at the next regular meeting. Nearly the entire time of the meeting was occupied in the nomination of officers for the ensuing term. The result of the election, which will take place at the end of the month, is in doubt, as there is some opposition for a few of the principal offices. It is, however, assured that the two vice-presidents and the treasurer will be elected unanimously, being the only nominees for the respective positions, and can now be named: First vice-president, L. Compton; second vice-president, M. Rothchild, and treasurer, J. P. Olwell.

Charles A. Murdock, a prominent member of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, was married on February 18 to Miss Winifred White, of this city. After an enjoyable visit to the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey of a week's duration, the newly wedded couple returned to this city to take up their permanent residence. Mr. Murdock is the president of the Typothetæ, in which capacity

he has shown great ability. Hearty congratulations have been tendered him from all quarters, where his ability is well recognized and appreciated, ranking, as he does, at the head of the printing trade in San Francisco, and his success proving what energy will accomplish.

The strike at Sacramento, California, continues without prospect of abatement. Notwithstanding the judicial decisions against the boycott of the typographical union of Sacramento, the *Bee* still feels the strength of strikers. In consequence, a letter was recently sent to the typographical union of this city by the proprietors of this newspaper, James McClatchy & Co., setting forth their side of the trouble. At the last meeting the San Francisco organization instructed its secretary to inform the firm that it entirely sympathized with the boycotters, and that it always supported sister unions when in trouble.

The next regular meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will take place tomorrow evening. It is understood that the recent action of the typographical union in reference to the H. S. Crocker Company will be one of the principal topics of discussion.

J. P. Le Count, of Le Count Brothers, wholesale stationers and printers, has recently been elected president of the Board of Trade of San Francisco. He has just completed his fourth year as a director of this body, and his efficient services in that capacity have received the reward they deserved. Mr. Le Count's numerous friends, in and out of the trade, join in congratulations and are confident that his well-known energy and ability will insure an administration which will not only rank among the best, but also excel that of his predecessors.

E. P.

#### SMOOTH SPRING SITUATION.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1891.

The printers and publishers are enjoying reasonably prosperous times. There is a little excitement in some quarters about the proposed combination of typefounders, as the impression prevails that consolidation of interests will result disadvantageously to all typographical, publishing and kindred interests. However, it remains to be seen what the end will be. In the meantime the organizers of the typefounders' trust are quietly perfecting their plans.

Every branch of business in any way connected with the printing, lithographic, engraving and bookbinding trades is running along smoothly and satisfactorily. The job printers and manufacturing stationers are busily engaged in turning out large contracts, and the outlook for the future is bright and encouraging.

The silver jubilee of Israel F. Sheppard's connection with the *Public Ledger* as night editor was celebrated on Saturday night, February 28, by the "Ledger Family" tendering Mr. Sheppard a banquet, at which were present nearly one hundred of his associates on the journal. Joel Cook, financial editor of the *Ledger*, presided, and occupied a seat at the center of the table. To his right was seated Mr. Sheppard, the guest of the "family." Before the dinner was commenced grace was said by J. E. De La Motta. While the menu was being discussed Mr. Cook proposed separate toasts for George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and William V. McKean, the managing editor of the *Ledger*. Chairman Cook, in introducing Mr. Sheppard, stated how he was associated with him on the *Age* before coming to the *Ledger*. He paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Sheppard's worth as a newspaper man, and indicated valuable features which he had introduced on the *Ledger*, notably "The Latest News" column on the first page, it being a summary of all the news of each day. Mr. Sheppard upon arising was greeted with prolonged applause. His remarks were pleasant and interesting. He concluded by saying: "The members of the 'Ledger Family' have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their relations to each other and to Mr. Childs. The kindness of Mr. Childs is proverbial, and none know or appreciate the fact better than our 'family.' To us he is more than an employer merely; he is our best friend. If we are in trouble, he helps us; he remembers us in the Christmas season; he condones many of our



shortcomings; he praises whatever good service we may perform, and when we grow too old for active work he retires us on his pension list. It is a privilege to be in the employment of such a man. There is another gentleman associated with him in the maintenance of the *Ledger*, whom we hold also in high esteem, a solid man, a distinguished citizen, who is interested in our well-doing and welfare, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. I will close with a wish, in which you will all join, for long life and continued prosperity for the 'Ledger Family,' the *Public Ledger*, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs." Addresses and songs followed, until nearly midnight, when the "family" adjourned. The members of the "Ledger Family" who tendered the dinner to Mr. Sheppard, nearly all of whom were present, represented over one hundred attachés, employed in the various branches of the *Ledger's* editorial and newsgathering departments.

A meeting of young men to form a printers' technical school has been held here. Philip E. Margerum, the president, presided. Robert C. Ogden made an address to show the good that accrues from self improvement. George H. Buchanan also spoke, and predicted that financial support would not be lacking. Other addresses calculated to encourage those present were made by Walter W. Hastings, J. Whitehead, William E. Yost, Mr. Margerum and Richard Green, Jr., the secretary. Another meeting will be held during March, when J. W. Ringwalt, of the *Railway World*, is to address the members. The movement was inaugurated by a few young printers who "feel a desire for a more extended knowledge of the business than can be had in the busy hours of the day." Its object is to awaken an interest and enthusiasm among apprentices and young printers and supplement the routine knowledge of the office with the theoretical instruction of the school. At the meeting reported, a letter from Richard T. Auchmuty, of New York, in which a check for \$25 had been inclosed, was read. Dr. James MacAlister, who was expected to address the meeting, was unable to be present, but it was announced that he would probably attend the next meeting, as he had said he was greatly interested in the movement.

Otto Maass, a former resident of Philadelphia, and now printer, publisher and advertising agent, in Vienna, is about to lecture, in that city and in other Austrian industrial centers, on the United States. He proposes to call attention to the wonderful progress which the American people have made in its mercantile, mechanical and industrial pursuits, particularly within the last ten years. He has issued a circular asking for copies of illustrated catalogues, pamphlets, business circulars, trade and mechanical papers, to be used in illustrating his lectures, and to present a graphic, interesting and attractive picture of American growth, prosperity, daring, ability and skill. The American, and, notably, our Philadelphia industrial establishments, have made an art of their illustrated catalogues, and it may be well for them—as well as others elsewhere in the United States—to respond quickly by forwarding copies to Otto Maass, United States Vice-Consul General, Vienna, Austria.

Negotiations between Dunlap & Clarke, the prominent printers and publishers, and the Girard Life Insurance Company for the purchase of the large old-style broad brick-front, three-and-a-half-story dwelling house, No. 1308 Filbert street, have resulted in the firm agreeing to take the property for \$40,000. This is considered a good price, but the neighborhood is one in which property is not likely to depreciate in value. By this purchase Dunlap & Clarke secure the building, now occupied as a boarding house, and a lot 33 by 106 feet. In this transaction the Girard company represented Ellis H. Tarnall and others, owners of the property. Dunlap & Clarke now have their large printing establishment on Filbert street, above Eighth. They propose to erect a six-story building on the site purchased as soon as the preliminary details can be arranged. The building, all of which but the first floor they will probably occupy for their own business, is to be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, when their present lease expires.

The following intelligence has been received here in relation to the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home: On Saturday morning,

February 21, a meeting was held in the office of Secretary of State Eaton, at Denver, Colorado, in the interest of the proposed home for disabled printers, which is to be erected at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the near future. There were present at the meeting City Clerk Milburn, Senator McGovney, Secretary of State Eaton, Editor Steele, of the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, and John D. Vaughan. The object of the meeting was to examine the plans and specifications and hold a general conference. "Architects Meredith & Mau have spread themselves on these plans," said Mr. Milburn, "and we feel that we are going to have a home for disabled printers which will be a credit to all parties concerned. Ground will be broken as soon as the weather will permit, and immediately after the adjournment of the international convention, which will be held in Boston next June, we will bring the Executive Committee and Messrs. Childs and Drexel, who gave us the first \$10,000 to start the fund, which now reaches \$50,000, to visit the site which has been selected, as we wish them at that time to assist in laying the corner-stone. It will be a big day for Colorado Springs and Colorado. After its erection the home will be maintained by the International Typographical Union, which includes the United States and Canada."

ARGUS.

#### FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, Mass., March 5, 1891.

The fifth of March and snow well up to the fence tops. That's the kind of inspiration spring poets must weave their doggerel from this year, here in Boston.

But the printing trade is not half as much concerned about the unusually severe opening of spring as it is about the strike of the electrotypers. On February 25 all the employés of the different electrotype foundries, having failed to obtain the advance in wages asked for, left their work and went out on strike. The principal firms affected are the Bay State Electrotype Foundry, H. C. Whitcomb & Co., the Boston Stereotype Foundry, J. C. Heyman & Co., Phelps, Dalton & Co. and George C. Scott & Son. For nearly two months negotiations have been pending between a committee of Electrotypers' Union No. 11 and the employing electrotypers looking toward the adoption of a new scale of wages and certain rules regulating the hours of labor and number of apprentices. The scale called for \$4 per day for finishers, \$3 for blockers, and \$2.50 for helpers in the finishing department; in the foundry department, \$4 for molders, \$3.50 for builders and backers, and \$2.50 for battery; and in stereotype department, \$4 for molders and casters-on, and \$3 for stereotypers. The strikers claim that the average of wages in Boston is below that of other cities in the country. In New York, they say, wages vary from \$24 per week, the minimum, to \$35, while at the same time Boston has better workmen than can be found elsewhere. Some of the employers, on the other hand, represent that the wages paid here are fully equivalent to those ruling in New York, owing to the increased cost of living in that city. The strike has seriously interfered with the printing business, more particularly in the book offices. Some of the foundries are working a few hands, and helping out their patrons who are in greatest need of plates.

A report is current that the *Youth's Companion* is running its half-million edition from type, but an inquiry develops the fact that plates have been obtained, and with a delay of only a few hours. So far as can be learned few, if any, outsiders have taken the places of the strikers. The employers are determined to maintain the position they have taken, and at this writing there is no sign of weakening on the part of the men.

The cases of alleged boycotting, charged against a committee of the Job Pressmen's Union, and of alleged misappropriation of the funds of the union by C. F. Mahoney, remain unsettled.

At the February meeting of the Suburban Press Association, Editor Hayden, of the *Somerville Journal*, read a paper on "Personality in Journalism." He characterized as uncalled for and unbusiness-like the custom of wordy warfare between rival newspapers. It would be as warrantable, he said, for tradesmen to post placards in their windows ridiculing the goods displayed by



their neighbors, as it is for editors to say unkind things about their contemporaries. Mr. H. E. Greene contributed a paper on "Presses and Presswork."

The new Hoe web perfecting press which Messrs. L. Barta & Co. will soon add to their plant, will print on both sides and fold 50,000 sheets per day, which is equal to the work of about ten two-revolution cylinders and nine folders.

The Boston Printers' Club is arranging for its second large party, to take place on Fast Day Eve, April 1. Barges will leave postoffice square, at 8:30 P.M., and proceed to the Union Market Hotel, where there will be dancing and a banquet. The club now has a membership of 180, made up of representatives of all branches of the printing trade. Meetings are held monthly at Carroll Hall. The objects of the club are to promote sociability among its members, and to render pecuniary aid in case of sickness. The officers are: President, R. P. Barnes; vice-president, Bernard G. Quinn; treasurer, James Alexander; secretary, F. L. Walsh.

#### SOME AMERICO-ENGLISH CONTINENTAL PRINTING AND PRESS NOTES.

To the Editor:

PARIS, February 4, 1891.

Under above head, could send in from time to time, irregularly, with long intervals between, matter relating to Americo-English typographic interests on the continent. Advertisers will find these items, with their precise addresses, a valuable medium for reaching United States continental consumers direct.

After various shifts, the New York *Herald* Paris edition has settled down into an alleged printing office of its own, at rue du Louvre 38. It remains at four pages (20½ by 14 inches), and is now priced at 15 centimes (3 cents) per copy. Printer Boignard, who left Paris specially to manage the printing of the English venture, has returned from the London wreck. Much money has been spent over Bennett's French enterprise, yet the actual good-faith daily circulation does not exceed 850, and each number appearing is a dead loss to both advertisers and proprietor.

A. Chambers, the Anglo-American printer, at rue St. Honoré 225, Paris, who does all the United States local legation work, is just bringing out the third annual issue of his "Monumental Guide of Paris," the feature of which is, besides the pages of descriptive text, a map of the monuments of the city. Chambers' electric-lighted petty printery is now getting rather too much (with increased work) into the "C. C. and C." state; but he proposes making important changes in the course of a few months.

T. Symonds, the visibly-British printer of Paris, who has shifted his printery to rue Cretet 6, will continue (as heretofore) to get out for the current year the American avenue Alma church monthly, the *Parish Kalendar*. He also prints a number of other periodicals in English. Symonds is a thick friend of H. Tucker, the conductor of the monthly *Typologie-Tucker*, at rue Jacob 35, and printer Tucker is a Stratford-on-Avon man; his two sons are compositors. Between them Symonds and Tucker probably know more about Paris printing affairs generally than any other two Britishers in the capital. Both have been long in the French city but have always remained loyal bourgeois Albions.\*

C. Schlaeber, the French-Albionese printer, at rue St. Honoré 257, is (like all Frenchmen) a pretty inveterate liar. Noticing that the monthly *Kremer's Graphic Railway Guide*, of 300 pages, which he prints (when it comes out), has not been issued regularly for a long while, I looked up upon him the other day. Textual translation: "It appears very regularly all the months" (!), he had the brazen impudence to assert; . . . "and if you state anything which displeases me I shall have resort to an arrêt [petty process] against you." Hence this note to hasten the "arrêt." Schlaeber's decayed, tumbled-down, wretched printery produces some of the crudest bricklayer's-ladder "typography" of Paris. He does, in loose style, some amount of English periodical work—such as *Paris as it Was and Is*, semi-annual, of some 110 pages (5 by 3

inches), priced at 1¼ francs per copy; *Galignani's Paris Guide*, an annual of 350 pages (6 by 3 inches), not worth 5 francs; and divers other shady advertising brochures.

At rue Montmartre 142, where the *Galignani's Messenger*, Paris, is printed, there was an uneasy feeling the other day owing to the paper being, with little or no notice, suddenly reduced from eight to four pages. That meant a sweep-down of one-half the London compositors, who are probably back in the English metropolis by this time. The daily is the father of the English continental-printed press (established 1814), and paid as a poor affair. But competition had made it ambitious and it has been a fearful drain on shareholders, every issue appearing at a loss. Still, when the cash of the present concern has been all expended, the paper will be bolstered by some flattering advertisements, a new company formed, some more dupes fished in and a renewed impetus given. Then, when those speculators are cleared out, and with burnt fingers, the same process will be repeated. And so it will go on. The bona fide circulation of the *Galignani Messenger* does not exceed 1300 per diem.

Boussod & Valadon combination, rue Chaptal 9, the clumsy forgers of British printing, had a long time ago to renounce the English edition of their beautiful (pictorially) *Paris Illustré*, and, soon after, the French one, too. But they still keep on the edition for America and England, of *Figaro Illustré*, a superb monthly publication, in colors. It is turned out in the concern's own establishment, in Asnières (just outside Paris). It is shameful that the concern are so shortsighted as not to see that the pages of their otherwise excellent periodical are spoiled by shocks of technical errors. Boussod & Valadon should be ashamed of themselves.

F. Webb, runner of the weekly *Swiss and Nice Times*, actually printed at rue St. François-de-Paul 16, Nice, announces that this year he removes to Luzerne (Switzerland) for the summer season. In the Swiss town, J. Bücher, who owns a printery on Zurich strasse, will probably have the work. It was he who turned out, in indifferent style, the now extinct hebdomadal *Anglo-American*, a semi-immortal, big advertising rag.

From an issue of twelve pages (12 by 9 inches) the English-American weekly of Alger, the *Algerian Advertiser*, boulevard de la République 12, has dropped to a regular publication of eight pages, but has increased its size to 47 by 35 centimeters. Altogether, publisher J. C. Hyam's sheet is a slovenly produced periodical as regards typography, and has been so ever since its start in 1888. It has a doubtful circulation, and its value as an advertising medium is more doubtful still. It appears but from November to May each year, at the modest price of 6 francs (\$1.20) the season; but it is really a shady, give-away affair.

Jasomirgott street 2 is the new address of the English-American weekly of the Austrian capital, *Wien Weekly News*; but it maintains the same printer at Stadion Gasse 5—L. Schönberger. To look at, it is a very decently produced journal, the type and blocks looking well on the glossy paper; but the type eye soon perceives that the composition is spoilt by any amount of technical mistakes. The correcting pen quickly peppers most every column of the eight pages (14½ by 10½ inches) with marks of these petty errors. The general *Wien Weekly News* was started in 1886, and appears every Tuesday.

The generally creditable (although faulty in typesetting) monthly, *Anglo-Austria*, for English residents in the polyglot state, printed at Meran (Tyrol), contains in its January number a second compilation on the Americo-British continental-printed press. A first installment on this subject appeared in the issue of last June. Particulars are given in fullest manner of some 120 United States and United Kingdom periodicals actually existing and regularly appearing in the European countries outside Britain; but that figure is believed to not represent by half the total number of American and English continental journals and diverse periodicals.

To Georg strasse 4 has the hebdomadal *Anglo-American*, of Hanover, shifted from Lange strasse 8. This shocking specimen of Deutsch-English "typography" consists of four (sometimes six) pages, printed surface covering 17¾ by 12 inches. It has the

\*Our correspondent is mistaken. Mr. Tucker became a naturalized French citizen during the Franco-Prussian war.—EDITOR



lying impudence to assert a circulation of five thousand, whereas five hundred would be too much of a bona-fide for it. B. Wolff has run it since 1888, at 8 marks per annum; but it is doubtful if he has a single genuine subscriber other than an advertiser, or some persons who take it on "consideration" (with an eye-wink).

That fortnightly English-American periodical of Rome, which appears to change its title more or less with every reappearance each season—for it but appears from November to May yearly—has again altered its name. Now it is the *Roman News and Directory*, and continues its office at via Babuino 90, under editorship of S. R. Forbes. It is printed at the Americo-Italiano printing orphanage at via Magenta 18, founded some years ago by a kind Boston lady named Gould, and still maintained in part by female subscriptions from the Hub and from New York City. It was a charitable idea to put poor Italian boys "to the printing"; but, not knowing English, the composition they do in that idiom is simply disreputable.

SLUG NOUGHT.

#### PRINTING POINTS PLENTIFULLY PRESENTED.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, March 5, 1891.

The outlook for the spring trade is reasonably good. The freshening up of business in the industrial, transportation, commercial and mercantile interests, has created a spirited improvement in the printing and kindred industries. It is admitted on all sides that the volume of spring transactions will be enormous, when the business current commences to run actively and steadily, and all typographical interests must, consequently, be greatly and profitably benefited. The demand for presses, paper, type and all kinds of printing material continues to be unlimited, and producers and dealers find it difficult to fill orders quickly enough to suit customers.

It is certainly definitely and positively indicated that the typefounders' trust is soon to be established. The negotiations have been conducted very quietly, and information in regard to the matter, if obtained at all, is obtained with difficulty. It is understood, however, that the trust—so-called, though really it will not be a trust, but a company—will be incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000. The property of the different typefounders' establishments in the United States is valued at \$6,000,000, so that the capitalization will be considerably in excess of the real value of the plant and business. There are about thirty typefounders in this country, all of whom, it is understood, have finally been brought into the arrangement. Ten of them do very little business, ten transact a moderate business and ten control the larger share of the business. They have been fighting each other and cutting prices for an extended period. When the company will be incorporated and under what name is not disclosed, but a reliable authority states that capitalists formerly interested in the cracker bakers' trust are putting up most of the first money, and that a prominent trust company here is acting as their agent. The effect of the combination will probably be an advance in prices and a reduction of expenses. It is whispered that the principal organizers are Edward F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank, Jersey City, and Charles DeHart Brower, a lawyer, of this city. Prominent among the typefounders interested in this important movement are James Connors' Sons and Farmer, Little & Co., this city; Phelps, Dalton & Co., Dickinson Typefoundry and the Boston Typefoundry, Boston; MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Johnston Typefoundry), Philadelphia; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati; Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, Philadelphia; Marder, Luse & Co., Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at its recent meeting here, provided for a competitive test of the different typesetting machines. G. W. Brennan, agent of the association, is busily engaged in arranging the details for the contest. The terms have already been settled upon and the exhibition will take place this spring, probably in Chicago. Invitations to enter the contest

have already been accepted by the Mergenthaler, Rogers, Thorne and McMillan companies, and the others will also doubtless enter.

There is no enterprise in the United States today that is managed by brighter, bolder, brainier men than the leaders of journalism in New York. Ten years ago this statement could not have been made by one familiar with the facts. Then railroading, shipping and mercantile pursuits were handled by men of a higher order of intellect and a stronger grasp. Journalism did not rank with the foremost professions, but today, in its vast conception, it has no superior. Capital ideas, brilliant daring, unceasing toil, energy, education, genius, push, have combined to elevate it to the very front rank.

The *Sun*, *Herald* and *World* are brilliant examples of this most shining journalism. Mr. Dana has raised the standard of clever newspaper work and made the *Sun* the dazzling target at which all journalists throughout America have aimed. Mr. Pulitzer brought a dash and energy to the newspaper business which it had never known before, and to him is due much of the enterprise that publishers are everywhere displaying today. Mr. Bennett has always exhibited a liberal policy in the management of the *Herald*, to which his present magnificent success is almost entirely due. The *Tribune* and *Times* are also great in all that goes to make up a solid, substantial newspaper.

The annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been held here, the meeting continuing in session three days. Something like two hundred publishers were in attendance, representing nearly every important city and town from Maine to California.

The reading of the officers' reports occupied the first session. The annual statement of Secretary Cowper showed that the association had performed good work during the past year, and that its membership was increasing rapidly. The report of the treasurer, W. M. Tappan, of the New York *Sun*, was also an encouraging document. It showed that the receipts for the past year amounted to \$7,776.99, and the expenditures \$6,087.32, leaving a balance of \$1,679.67.

The right of a newspaper employé to receive free a copy of the daily or weekly paper on which he is employed, was the subject of informal discussion at the second day's session. One western man said he bought his own paper and expected everyone in his employ to do the same.

Early in the proceedings of the third day's session a resolution was presented and adopted, sympathizing with the efforts to establish the World's Fair on a basis of national favor. The president was empowered to appoint a committee for the purpose of advising them from time to time with officials of the fair, so that their counsel might serve in making the undertaking a success. The regular order of business was then proceeded with and the delegates spent some time in discussing the various new processes of stereotyping. It was finally resolved that the chairman should be empowered to inquire into the different processes and report at the next convention. It was decided that the date of the annual convention should be changed from the second to the third Wednesday in every February. Mr. Holmes, of the Toronto *Telegram*, addressed the convention on the subject of rubber rollers; he was not very much in favor of them, saying they were too hard.

The delegates elected the following gentlemen as officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, James W. Scott, Chicago *Herald*; vice-president, E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald*; secretary, L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register*; treasurer, William F. Tappan, New York *Sun*. Executive Committee—William Cullen Bryant, Brooklyn *Times*; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Louis Baker, St. Paul *Globe*; J. A. Butler, Buffalo *News*, and Milton McKrae, of the Cincinnati *Post* and St. Louis *Chronicle*. After the election the delegates went into executive session.

The City Record Board have awarded contracts for supplying the departments of the city government with stationery to the T. W. Ahrens Company, R. A. Robbins and W. C. Hamblin. The contracts aggregate \$27,000.

Ex-Congressman George West, a prominent American paper manufacturer, whose extensive mills are located in New York, says:



"I am a paper maker; my mills turn out several million paper bags daily, and I own several small daily newspapers besides, and am always on the lookout for new ideas. The tendency of the times is undoubtedly toward compression and condensation. I do not recall any paper today of any importance that retains the old-time blanket form. I am not prepared to say that the people desire any further change in that direction, but the experiment is worth trying."

Will the *Sun* put up a newspaper building which will overtop the structures of all its tall rivals on Park Row, and catch the sunlight something like one hundred feet above the tallest of them? This question is pertinent to an article which appeared recently in the *Sun*, giving a cut and description of a steel building seventy-five feet square, and headed "If the *Sun* Should Try It!" And as the size of the lot suggested for the steel building is about the same as that occupied by the Sun Building, and as there is reason to believe that the luminary that "shines for all" is not wholly satisfied with its lowly place, architecturally considered, among its rivals, the three-column article elaborating the architect's idea is at least significant. But imagine a thirty-two-story building that is 442 feet high and but 75 feet square! The evolution of buildings skyward in the last decade has been surprising, but this would eclipse all previous efforts and give a higher, if not a deeper, meaning to the well-known legal maxim that the owner of a piece of land owns all the air above it.

Among the books belonging to Brayton Ives, which are to be sold here this month, is the Gutenberg bible, which is the first book ever printed with movable types. Another volume is very ancient, it being the fourth book printed with a date (1400), and is the first lexicon or dictionary published. The work is the "Catholicon of Balbus."

Fifty new black and whites have been hung upon the the walls of the Fellowcraft Club by the courtesy of the Century Company. Between thirty and forty of the Century's pictures had been hanging there for a year or more and the new deal is made in order to freshen up the club house. In the pictures just hung are interesting examples by Kemble, Redwood, Remington, Landham, Edwards, Pennell and three or four other men. These pictures have a peculiar interest, as presenting the originals for magazine illustrations. There must be several hundred such pictures hanging upon the walls of the various club houses, but there are few collections equaling in interest those now exhibited at the Fellowcraft.

A new daily 2-cent newspaper, called the New York *Recorder*, has appeared. It is edited by Howard Carroll. The *Recorder* is a twelve-page sheet of the size of the *Herald*.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

#### THE LATE STEPHEN McNAMARA.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, February 28, 1891.

It was my good fortune to have known the late Stephen McNamara almost from the time of his arrival in Chicago to the date of his death, a period of some thirty years, and during that time I have had numerous opportunities of noting the prominent characteristics of his nature, which, with his pronounced and varied abilities, resulted in his becoming one of the best-known personages in the printing business on the continent.

Endowed with a very sanguine temperament, he possessed in a large measure the happy faculty of looking on the bright side of every situation; and when others were doubtful or timid, his energetic actions and confident manner would go far toward dispelling their apprehensions, and impelling to renewed activity all with whom he came in contact. A high sense of integrity and honesty of purpose in thought and deed characterized his dealings with his fellow men, winning him the respect and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. McNamara was among the first in the ranks of the pressmen of the country who saw the necessity of having separate local organizations for the government and regulation of the affairs of the pressmen and the compositors. For a time this measure was looked upon with a great deal of apprehension, many believing

that it would result in weakening the organizations of both branches. But whatever of ill feeling might have been engendered by this proposition at the time has long since disappeared, as the justice and wisdom of the movement has long been acknowledged. The overwhelming preponderance of numbers possessed by the compositors, and the consequent inability at times to fully recognize the obvious requirements of the pressmen, and to intelligently legislate thereon, would naturally lead a man of Mr. McNamara's acute observation to the conclusion referred to. But he did more than to merely advocate the separation of the two bodies under different charters. It is due to him more than to any other one person that the pressmen, so far as the local organization is concerned at least, have been so conspicuously successful in their efforts to manage their own affairs. It was he who laid down the policy and outlined the platform which should be their governing principle, the strict adherence to which has made their success not only possible but almost unavoidable. For his services and far-reaching sagacity in this direction, he is entitled to the unqualified thanks of every union pressman in this city.

In the early stages of the existence of pressmen's unions, Mr. McNamara was also an advocate for the formation of a national or international union of pressmen, a consummation which would of necessity result in severing all connection with the International Typographical Union. But in his later years and with his riper experience and judgment, he unhesitatingly rejected this measure as unsafe. He clearly saw that from the way things were shaping themselves in this country, the interests of the printing trades would be best subserved by preserving an alliance that could be used to advantage against the possibility of unjust encroachments.

I have met but few men in the printing business who could, as a speaker, express his views so clearly and so logically, or, as a writer, so forcibly and trenchantly. A thorough mechanic, he was master of all the details of his art theoretically and practically. Always a student, there was nothing connected with the art of printing, however trifling or insignificant an object it might be, that he did not consider worthy of familiarizing himself with. In every way he could easily be recognized as the intellectual peer of any pressman of his time in America.

By his hosts of friends and acquaintances outside of the printing business, Mr. McNamara was in every way regarded as a worthy citizen and an upright gentleman. Straightforward and open in his dealings with all, he showed little toleration for underhanded methods or dishonest intrigues on the part of others. His family and social relations were of the most happy and pleasant nature; and of course it is here that the keenest regret and sorrow will be manifested for his loss, and where the tenderest memories will longest cling about his name. But we shall all miss him for his many excellent qualities; we shall miss him for his honesty of purpose, for his uprightness, and his sturdy manhood; we shall miss him for his cheerfulness, his generosity, and his frankness. It would be difficult to conceive how anyone that knew him could have any but the kindest respect for the memory of Stephen McNamara.

M. J. CARROLL.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1891.

I heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by your "Practical Pressman" in regard to the display of fine printing at the World's Fair. His suggestions are timely, but I am of the opinion they will not meet with the approval of the International Typographical Union, who, it seems, has decided to antagonize the International Printing Pressmen's Union. What the International Typographical Union can gain by such a policy I am unable to comprehend, but I assure you if the International Typographical Union can stand it the International Printing Pressmen's Union can. But it is far from being a fraternal policy. The World's Fair Display Committee of the International Printing Pressmen's Union on fine printing are working to secure



a good display, and are well satisfied with the progress made. They have secured the support of individuals whom the International Typographical Union cannot afford to antagonize. The International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union could separately secure very creditable displays reflecting honor upon each, but jointly could accomplish a larger measure of success. While this matter has never been discussed by the members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union committee, I am satisfied they would be willing to join with the International Typographical Union, and do all in their power to carry along matters to a successful culmination. The object to be attained to should be paramount and all minor differences of organization ought to be laid aside, although the truth is no antagonistic differences on any subject should exist between members of the printer's craft when the general good is considered. If I was not sure of being snubbed by the International Typographical Union, I would suggest to the International Printing Pressmen's Union committee to propose to the Boston convention to join our forces in this very important matter, but you know no man cares to invite a snub. However, whatever the outcome is, I do most heartily approve of the wise desire of your "Practical Pressman," and would say that if he is an International Typographical Union pressman, and I very much doubt it, he is far in advance of the organization of which he is a member.

ALTON B. CARTY.

#### OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, January 24, 1891.

After the very busy year the printers have just gone through, I suppose they feel they must have a rest. This will account for the scarcity of my news this month, for there has been nothing stirring since I last wrote you. The old year has been rung out and a new one been welcomed with much rejoicing and the anticipation that there is good in store for us in its days before us. What a blessing it is that Hope was left in Pandora's box, for to have its power springing eternally within us creates an oasis in a desert of trouble. The reports of the secretaries of the New Zealand Typographical Association notify that there is every prospect of success before the different branches, and within the last few months Otago's membership has risen from 80 to 113; Napier gaining also about twenty members; while Wellington, owing to the commencement of parliament this week, will make the usual session increase in her membership. A branch has also been established on the west coast of the South Island, which promises to not only do a great deal of good in the way of reform, but increase our membership. Other parts of the colony are gradually seeing the importance of the unity of printers, more especially as within the past few months the Canterbury Typographical Association has succeeded, after much diplomacy, in bringing up the scale to 24 cents per 1000 ems (the recognized scale of the New Zealand Typographical Association), and at their next meeting a notice of motion will be dealt with which has for its object the affiliation of that body with the New Zealand Typographical Association.

The trades and labor councils of our colony have not been at all hurt or injured by the late strike, as it was prognosticated on all hands they would be—some going so far as to express the opinion they would cease to exist. Our Wellington council, under the secretaryship of Mr. D. P. Fisher, is working exceedingly well, he having established a free reading room and library in connection therewith for the use of all unemployed, and masters are requested to telephone to the Trades hall when wanting workers. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Fisher has written to all the leading newspapers (daily and weekly) in Australasia, and in no single instance has he met with a refusal. The Canterbury Typographical Association is to deal with a notice at its next meeting, which has for its object the withdrawal of that body from the Trades and Labor Council which it was the founder of, but I do not think the motion will be carried.

Owing to Mr. Mills having been offered the sub-editor's chair of the *New Zealand Times*, he has resigned his position of

secretary to the executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association. Mr. Mills was offered his rise in life while working at case.

The new parliament was opened yesterday, when the old ministry, who were returned in a minority, resigned, and Mr. Ballance (who is the editor of a northern country daily) was sent for to form a ministry. Mr. Ballance's right-hand man is Mr. W. P. Reeves, a young man who is likewise an editor, connected with the *Lyttelton Times*, so that we shall have at least two journalists in the new ministry. In the contest yesterday for the speakership of the lower house, another journalist won honors, Major Steward being successful, and he is the editor-proprietor of a southern country daily. There are several "journs." who are members of the house, and it is probable that Mr. George Fisher will get the chairmanship of a committee.

I give here the interesting portion of the annual report of the Canterbury Typographical Association.

The year 1890 will live long in the memories of trade unionists in this colony, as well as in all other parts of the globe, as one of intense interest and excitement. The beginning of the year witnessed a phenomenal growth of trade unionism in the Australasian colonies, which was evidently viewed with unjustifiable alarm by employers in all branches of industry. This led to the formation and federation of employers' associations, both in this and the neighboring colonies, and precipitated the unfortunate maritime strike, with all the circumstances of which members are familiar. In this connection the Canterbury Typographical Association was brought prominently before the public, owing to the vigorous attitude assumed by the maritime council in reference to our dispute with Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs. It will be remembered that the council wisely determined to retire from the position it had taken up in that affair, but, unfortunately, was soon after plunged into a desperate struggle with the shipowners' and other employers' associations. The result is too well known to need recapitulation of details. Suffice it to say, that the defeat sustained by the unions has not been without its advantages, inasmuch as it has disclosed to unionists their vulnerable points, and care must, in future, be taken to render these impregnable before venturing on another struggle, should one be again necessary. It is hoped, however, that a more enlightened mode will be found of settling disputes between capital and labor than that which we have recently witnessed. Of one thing we are confident, and that is the willingness of the great majority of unionists to submit to decisions of legally constituted boards of arbitration. It now remains for the employers to manifest their approval of such a step. In order to mark our appreciation of the efforts made in our behalf by the maritime bodies, in September last, it was resolved, by a general meeting, to strike a special levy of 2½ per cent on the earnings of members. As a result of this, we have been enabled to contribute £51 8s. 7d. to the Maritime Strike Fund in Dunedin, and £52 19s. 9d. to the Lyttelton Wharf Laborers' Union. In addition to these two sums we have contributed a special grant of £25 to the Lyttelton Wharf Laborers (making £77 19s. 9d. in all) and £53 3s. 6d. to the strike fund of the Canterbury Trades and Labor Council. Altogether, we have contributed £182 14s. 2d. in aid of those affected by the late strike, an amount which will, your board think, compare favorably with that contributed by any other union of like strength. There is still a small amount in the secretary's hands to credit of levy fund, and some outstanding contributions, and it will be for this meeting to decide in what manner these shall be dealt with.

Your board desire to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts in aid of our struggle with Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs: Boot-makers' Union, £10; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, £10; Railway Servants' Society, £7 10s.; Carriers' Union, £5; Laborers' Union, £5; Amalgamated Society of Engineers, £10; Belfast Union, £5 5s.; Boiler-makers' Union, £3; Butchers' Union, £2 2s.; total, £57 15s.

Coming now to our immediate trade affairs, your board have much pleasure in announcing that, despite the troublous period through which we have passed, the business of the society is progressing satisfactorily. The shilling per 1,000 is, as you all know, an accomplished fact, and the arrangements entered into between the society and the jobbing office proprietors are, on the whole, working smoothly. There are one or two matters, however, which will need some consideration when the revised rules are under discussion, the principal one being that of casual labor. A special committee, appointed by the board, have revised the rules, and it is proposed to call an early meeting to discuss the result of their labors.

Efforts have been made by your board and our Timaru branch to arrange for the recent increase to take effect in the *Timaru Herald* office, but, at the request of the proprietor, it was decided to defer the matter until the beginning of the present year.

At a recent meeting of the board it was determined to make a further effort to open the office of Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, but in consequence of the receipt of information to the effect that there is no probability of doing this on anything like satisfactory terms, it has been decided to defer the matter.

As showing the amount of business transacted by the board, no less than twenty-three meetings were held—an average of nearly two per month.

TOM L. MILLS.





WONDERLAND.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,  
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



## FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor:

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 8, 1891.

This, the capital of the Green Mountain State, contains in all about sixty members of the art preservative. About one-third of the entire number are job printers while the other two-thirds are compositors. Most of the printers are natives of the state, and it may be truthfully said that there are some fair job printers among them. Their experience in most cases was obtained in a comparatively limited territory, but they profited, in fact, were apt pupils in the art. Little is heard in Vermont of typographical unions except in Rutland, where a flourishing one exists. Outside of Rutland no typographical union exists in the state.

As to wages here: Both the newspaper offices—*Watchman* and *Argus and Patriot*—pay compositors on newspaper work 23 cents per thousand. The job printers receive from \$10 to \$12 per week, and the pressmen the same.

H. C. Bean, formerly of the *Watchman*, has gone to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he is employed at newspaper work.

There is a good opening for a daily paper in Montpelier. In the capital there are something over four thousand inhabitants, and it is a growing town of considerable business. Where is the man who will start one? There's millions in it. One of the weekly papers claims a bona fide circulation of 8,000 copies, which shows that this section of the country is composed of reading people. Ho! for a good morning or evening daily for Montpelier! is the wish of at least one of the members of the craft.

W. E. H.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1891.

As has been the case for the past few months, news is just a little scarce here now. The most important to the craft was the adjournment of congress, which took place yesterday at 12 o'clock sharp, and unless an extra session is called, the *Congressional Record* will be a thing of the past until December next. It is utterly impossible at this early period to attempt to chronicle the result at the printing office. We have not, as yet, learned of any changes in the force, though Dame Rumor has it that there will be a large number of "removals" at an early date. The "subs" on the *Record*, of course, were nearly all discharged; a few, we are glad to state, received permanent appointments. The session just closed has been a hard one to the printer, and though a number of nights they were compelled to begin labors at an early hour, the sun shone brightly ere they left the office. Long speeches, a large number of bills on hand, etc., rendered it an actual case of necessity for the typos to remain until the "paper was out." Work was in progress there during all the recent holidays, and they were compelled to labor all last Sunday night. For a person of intelligence to state that these hard-working people do not deserve extra compensation for night work, seems brutal in the extreme. Unfortunately, the night hands at the government printing office (among whom are a large number of young ladies) have a very few sympathizers among the alleged solons at the capitol, or it would not require so much speech-making to secure the passage of a bill granting them additional compensation for night work. It seems very strange that persons of the slightest caliber cannot perceive this fact; but such was the opinion of a certain western congressman expressed in the house of representatives during the progress of the twenty per cent bill a few days ago. It is safe to say, however, that a few narrow-minded individuals occasionally gain entrance to places of dignity.

It is rumored today that there will be a sufficiency of copy, such as speeches, proceedings of the senate, and some of the house, to compel the employes of the *Record* to labor two or three more days yet. This will doubtless be done in daytime.

Most of the thirty-five or forty "subs" on the *Record* are beginning to leave town and those who will remain in the city are already "sizing up" some of the down-town offices. Many will remain here until their twenty per cent will have been available.

This donation by congress will afford them a handsome "bonus" with which to leave town by rail. "Subs" on the *Record* this session received just about as much work as they desired and many were heard to say, on Wednesday, that they were glad that congress had adjourned, and in the same breath expressed themselves that the one just closed was their last session on the *Record*. If it was not for the twenty per cent addition for composition on the *Record*, we have no doubt that there would not be such a rush for situations as there always is.

Messrs. George J. Zimmerman, J. C. Spencer, William Wilson, Joseph E. Reese and E. F. Morrison have been acting in the capacity of copyholders in the proofroom off and on during the session just closed. We unhesitatingly state that the transfers, though temporary, were very acceptable when was taken into consideration the fact that many nights were not made in the composing room.

Before our next letter is in print the annual election of No. 101 will have "been an' gone." At present candidates are all confident of being elected, and the manner in which they are doing the buttonhole act is a caution, to say the least. Nearly all the candidates are employes from the government printing office, and it is safe to say that down-town aspirants will have little or no show. It will be remembered that last year two of the four delegates to the international convention at Atlanta were down-town typos. Our next letter, however, will give you the result in full.

Foreman Aven Pearson and assistant William Hickman are, no doubt, greatly rejoiced over the fact that night work has ceased. There are no employes on the *Record* who have been more faithful to their posts than these two gentlemen. Every night, with but one or two exceptions, they have not been absent for any great period from their duties.

The *Sunday Herald*, of this city, is about the only weekly issue here that is especially noteworthy. Last Sunday's issue was the finest that has ever been known in the history of that journal. It contained all in all thirty-six pages. They offered a prize for the most popular boy and girl, which award was made known in the above edition referred to. The votes were counted by a committee appointed for that purpose. The first prize was a pair of handsome ponies and a surrey and a seal plush coat. A gold watch and chain and a Parisian hat constituted the second prize. This alone has won for the *Herald* a large circle of patrons.

Congress has failed, after a good deal of bluster, to locate a site for the new printing office, and the matter will now lay dormant until the next congress. It is a very sad and serious matter that this intelligent body did not succeed in doing something in this line. It is, and has been for a number of years, a well-known fact that the present government printing office is unsafe in many particulars. The tons and tons of pressure upon that rickety old frame makes an employe sometimes wish that he or she were anywhere but within its walls. There are doubtless more persons in the building now than ever before, and the matter of securing a new building has been agitated for years. We suppose nothing short of a serious accident will bring about a change.

Again, the hearts of those people who do night work at the government printing office were made glad the other day, when it was made known that the twenty per cent bill passed. Twenty-five per cent was asked for, but when congress said that "twenty per cent or nothing" would be paid, the employes yielded at once to their terms, so it is to be supposed that that amount will be available in a few weeks.

Subbing down-town is said to be fairly good now, and the adjournment of congress is expected to greatly swell the list, which is already a very large one. Between the evening *Star* and morning *Post* there is a good deal of work given out.

Jobwork is fairly good here, and prospects are yet bright for the future.

Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Bryan, have been kept quite busy for the past few weeks arranging for changes that the adjournment of congress is sure to bring about.

President Kennedy, of the government printing office, is sure to succeed himself as presiding officer of No. 101. No one would



rather hear of it than your correspondent, for in him we believe that our union has secured the proper individual.

The last monthly report of No. 101 shows a very flattering condition of affairs in our union. Secretary Frank Padgett takes great care in the preparation of that document, and is kept quite busy with a thousand and one other matters pertaining to his office.

EM DASH.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1891.

It is said of the elder Bennett, the founder of the New York *Herald*, that he studied how to make his paper talked about, as the best mode of advertising it, in order to bring his new venture prominently before the public. We all know how well he succeeded. But the enterprising and shrewd Scotchman indulged in personalities to a degree that often imperiled his physical well-being. It would seem as if the publishers of the *Evening World*, a late addition to afternoon journalism in this city, would imitate the style of the New York *Herald* in its early days. For some weeks past the *World* has been pouring a hot fire in the direction of the House of Refuge, but principally upon the general manager, or superintendent, charging this very worthy gentleman with being delinquent in a thousand ways. While mismanagement reigns everywhere within the walls of this reformatory institution, according to the *World*, order and cleanliness is observed at the St. Mary's Industrial School, a sectarian institution of a reformatory character situated in the neighborhood of the Refuge. "At the Industrial School," says the *World* with much apparent satisfaction, "there is the printing office where twenty-five boys learn a trade that will carry them through life anywhere in the civilized world. Both book and job work are done here for Baltimore firms, and there is seldom a lack of orders. It is good work, too."

That book and job work is done at this place, legitimate printshops in this city know only too well. It is charged by our printers, that solicitors for jobwork for this Industrial School daily importune our merchants and others for orders at a price which would bankrupt any printing office in the city. No wonder the school is seldom without orders. Here is another statement made by the *World* that I would correct. Boys do not learn a trade of any kind at this reformatory, much less the "art preservative." There are several graduates from this school at work at the case in as many offices in Baltimore, but nearly all of these are called "blacksmiths." An effort was made a few years ago by Baltimore Typographical Union, to have printing excluded from this Industrial School, but without success.

The publisher of the *Revealer*, a sensational weekly here, was found guilty today in the United States court on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. The proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was tried in the same court last week on a similar charge, but the jury failed to agree; he will have to stand a new trial, as the prosecuting attorney would not consent to have the case *steted*.

I was informed on good authority today that William O. Beckenbaugh will start a new paper in Baltimore in a few days. Mr. Beckenbaugh is a noted auctioneer of this city. He has just returned from the South, where he has been engaged in selling land in sections where they are getting up "booms" of a business character. The new paper is to be on the order of the *Manufacturers' Record*, a paper which has attained much prominence throughout the country as a journal devoted to the general industries of the South. The *Record* is published in this city.

The funeral of Mr. Robert B. Lotty, for the last twenty years a compositor on the *American*, took place last week. He was a member of the union and also of the Ben Franklin Relief Association.

Mr. Robert Hayden, a well-known Baltimore journalist, who for some years past has been managing editor of the *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Chronicle*, has returned to this city to assume the management of the *Baltimore Journal of Commerce*.

To newspaper men the fact is well known that an editor on a daily paper of republican proclivities is as liable to be a democrat

himself as not, and that the same apparent inconsistency holds as good on the sheet of a democratic organ. In this connection mention may be made of the fact that Mr. James R. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," who wrote—

"She is not dead, nor deaf nor dumb!  
Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!  
She breathes! She burns! She'll come! She'll come!  
My Maryland! My Maryland!"

Yes, it is true that Mr. Randall but a year or two ago was a leading writer on the only republican paper in this city—the *American*. About the time Mr. Randall wrote his famous song, the present proprietor and publisher of this journal, General Felix Agnus, was one of the vandals, as he was at that period, like Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, engaged in a menial occupation in Gotham. Rumor says that the general began life as a barber.

But I was not prepared for a bit of information which was told me today concerning the *Catholic Mirror*. The *Mirror* is an eight-page weekly of long established reputation and is apparently quite prosperous. It is orthodox to the core and quite aggressive. My surprise was this—that it is owned by a Protestant, one J. J. Nicholson, a well-known banker of this city. The paper is issued by the Baltimore Publishing Company, and is now to be sold, provided a number of Catholic gentlemen can raise sufficient money to purchase it. The object in buying out Mr. Nicholson is to put the *Mirror* into Catholic hands. It is one of the best journals of its class in the country.

The German printers' union will not send delegates to the international convention.

Harlem Assembly of Bookbinders appointed a committee to wait on the mayor and city council and urge that all city bookbinding be done in Baltimore.

Proposals for printing and binding 2,500 catalogues of the Manual Training School were opened last week. The bids were as follows: William T. Hanzsche, \$182.50; J. W. Bond & Co., \$189.45; William J. C. Dulaney & Co., \$199; Thomas & Evans, \$202; Isaac Friedenwald & Co., \$210. The contract was awarded to William T. Hanzsche.

The publishers of the *Every Saturday* have at last placed their office in the union. This weekly paper is about twelve years old and has never before been within the jurisdiction of the union. Instead of using plates in the forms, as heretofore, it will have its syndicate matter set up in the office. Of course, this method is going to cost the publishers more money than before, but it will call a "sub" or two off the corner once a week for a day's work. There are not many idle printers now and business may be said to be picking up.

FIDELITIES.

#### TYPOGRAVURE UPON ZINC.\*

The zinc must be free from striæ, lines, or spots of oxide; do not clean it with charcoal, but with a soft brush dipped in water containing three per cent of chlorhydrique acid. Wash and plunge the plate while wet into a bath at an ordinary temperature, composed of one part iodine and the other gallic acid, to which must be added two per cent of liquid phosphoric acid. Stroke the zinc with a brush while in this liquid to prevent blisters; next wash the plate well, drying between blotting paper. When the plate is quite dry, give it a sensitive coat in the ordinary manner, and develop as usual. Grone it for fifty seconds in water with three per cent nitric acid, keeping it isolated from the bottom, and wipe dry without scratching. Ink it by rubbing it with ordinary oil with the palm of the hand, taking care that it is perfectly dry before using the oil; wipe off the superfluous oil, entroll with lithographic black, and wipe with damp flannel very carefully. The parts acted upon by the nitric acid cease to be hygroscopic as is the part prepared by the iodine. Thus one has a plate susceptible of retaining the impression, and is always ready for use, as it is very simply cleaned with nitric acid.

\*Translated from *L'Imprimerie* by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XIV.—M. P. MCCOY.

His first attempt at any kind of work was as a "devil" to a small printer in Dublin. After three days the proprietor dispensed with his services. First, because he was too young (twelve years), secondly, because he was not tall enough to handle the inking roller on a hand-press, and thirdly, because the printer had scarcely anything to do for himself, much less for a boy. Mr. McCoy returned to school for three years and then went to America with his people. He tried several trades but found nothing suitable. At the age of seventeen he gave three months of his time gratis in order to get an opening in the printing business. It was a small office where he did a little of everything, not forgetting the treading of an old Ruggles machine. Mr. McCoy says: "I executed so many things that I thought there was nothing more to learn; and in three months sought for glory elsewhere only to find out that I had considerably overrated my abilities as a printer. I had no time to lose if I wanted to become a competent workman before my majority. After a variety of experiences in nearly every printing office of importance in New York, I found myself obtaining journeyman's wages of \$20 per week before I was quite twenty." In six months he was managing an office employing about forty men. Mr. McCoy fancies he owes his promotion to the way the material was applied under his direction, the employer being rather skeptical that good work could be turned out with his plant. Twelve months after, Mr. McCoy started in business with a partner, a highly honorable man with great experience. "Within a few months," said Mr. McCoy, smiling, "I had some experience and he had the money. This failure took a good deal of the starch out of me, not mentioning capital."

About this time Mr. McCoy met Mr. W. J. Kelly, of New York, one of the best printers of his day, and an enthusiast on matters relating to the art typographic. Under the influence of Mr. Kelly he became more imbued with an enthusiasm for the craft; its advancement socially, its improvement practically and its possibilities in the future. At this period the number of really expert printers in New York could be counted on the finger ends and the fine printers had a hard job to live. In 1878, in company with Mr. Kelly, he went to the Paris exhibition with an American model printing office; his object in going to France being to

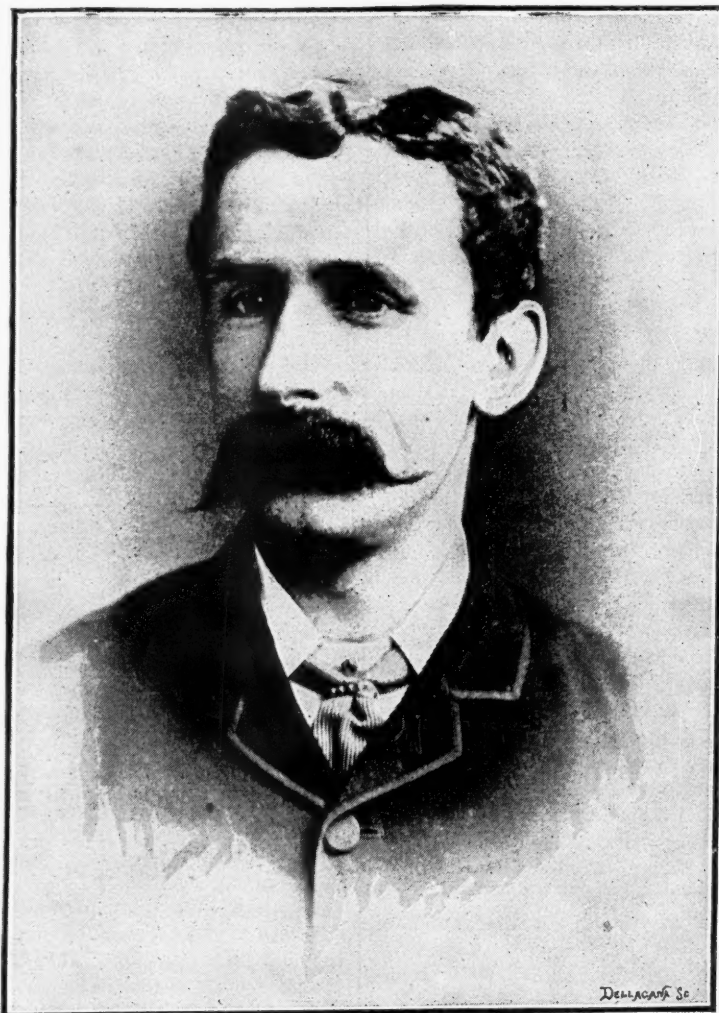
acquire, if possible, a more thorough knowledge of the business, but was grievously disappointed to find nothing in France that an American letterpress printer could regard as an improvement. While in France Mr. McCoy had the offer of an important position not connected with printing, and as it would take him to England he accepted the proposal, arriving in London in December the same year. The negotiations took longer than anticipated and having some six weeks to wait, he determined to utilize the time and succeeded in entering Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' Finsbury establishment as a jobbing "comp" on a 'stab just to learn how that mighty house conducted printing, and to be in touch with all the latest wrinkles that an English printing office could teach. His disappointment was great, and although considered in New York a workman sufficiently expert, "I found," says Mr. McCoy, "I could

not work side by side with Waterlow's men. Two weeks convinced me what was needed in that establishment—an ability to stow away sorts and other material for a needful occasion. The man who knew where the former were standing and who could make it all right with the stoneroom, turned out the most work. Skill was not necessary, rather the reverse; and even today I doubt if the Finsbury works can send out a bit of perfect work, either in presswork or composition." Shortly after, at the request of an American importer, Mr. McCoy undertook to get up for him a catalogue in the American style. Mr. McCoy thought he could do it for him by getting a good printer and personally superintending the display, and also by making such suggestions as would be necessary to bring the presswork up to the required standard. At last a printer was found, but he quoted a price higher than the job could be done for in New York, where wages were exactly double. However, the job was commenced,

but it took eighteen months to get a very poor catalogue printed. There was no one in England at that time who knew how to make ready a form properly. The general want of skill was overcome to some extent by wetting the paper and putting a blanket or soft packing on the machine; paper makers only made paper for wetting, consequently no paper could be obtained with a finish suitable for dry work.

Such was the condition of the printing business in 1879. There was not in Great Britain an office that could turn out a form of first-class presswork, such as *Harper's*, nor a first-class job, such as might be seen every day in offices like Kelly's, and many others in New York.

Mr. McCoy sought to alter the existing state of affairs, and his first venture was with the fancy type made by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. In those days he was told that the





English printer could not and would not use such gingerbread stuff. After two years' hard work the business was on a firm basis; everything was brought over that had any practical advantage over methods or appliances in use in England.

For some time Mr. McCoy resigned the agency but was again asked to take it up; he therefore returned to London in 1883 and has since then been plodding away. For a few years Mr. McCoy worked in conjunction with Messrs. Lawrence Brothers, but when they retired he commenced for himself and has met with a fair measure of success.

Before Mr. McCoy's efforts not a dollar's worth of American printing material was used in England; now English printers are familiar with the products of every house of importance in America. The difficulties to be overcome at the outset were very great; many have stepped in at the eleventh hour and have reaped where he has sown. Such, moreover, is the fortune of war. As a printer he has always tried to impress upon others that good printing pays both printers and customers, and that it was as easy to do good work as bad, with the proper materials; but work should not be too elaborate to destroy the profit.

At the Paris exhibition of 1889, Mr. McCoy showed an American model printing office. The total earning capacity of the office, measured by the speed of the machines, is shown as follows:

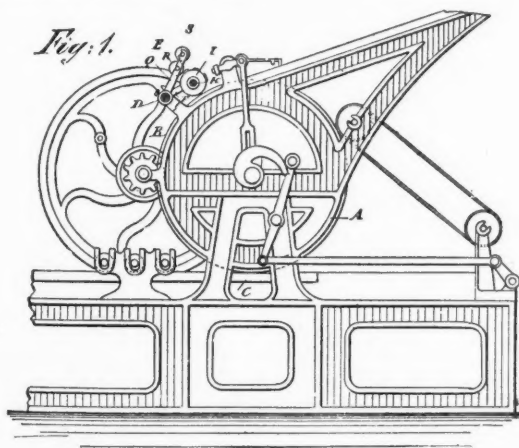
| SIZE<br>INSIDE CHASE.      |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 8 Chromatic jobber.... | 12 by 18, 1500 per hour. |
| No. 7 " " " " " " " "      | 10 by 15, 2500 " "       |
| No. 6 " " " " " " " "      | 8 by 12, 2800 " "        |
| No. 1 Pearl jobber.....    | 5 by 8, 3000 " "         |
| No. 3 " " " " " " " "      | 7 by 11, 2800 " "        |
| No. 5 " " " " " " " "      | 9 by 14, 2500 " "        |

bringing the total output, if worked to their full capacity, ten hours per day, to 151,000; this, at 2s. per thousand, would give an earning power of \$95 per day, \$450 per week.

#### FREER'S COLOR ATTACHMENT.

A DEVICE FOR CYLINDER PRESSES FOR PRINTING IN DIFFERENT COLORS AT ONE IMPRESSION.

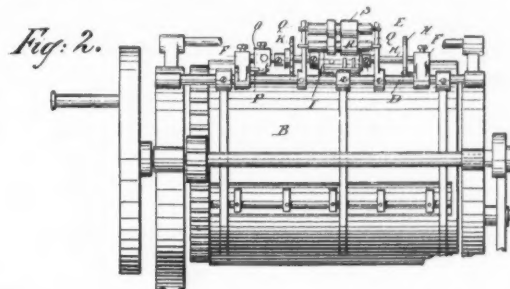
We herewith present to our readers a description and illustrations of a device which has recently been invented and patented by W. E. Freer & Co., of Norwalk, Ohio,—an attachment for cylinder presses for printing many colors, and printing one color over another at *one impression*.



This attachment is adapted to be used on a drum cylinder printing press of any approved construction and provided with the usual frame, A, in which is mounted to rotate the impression cylinder, B, traveling over the type-bed, C, and carrying the paper on the same to receive the impression in the usual manner. The frame, A, supports in front of the impression cylinder, B, a transversely extending fixed bar, D, carrying the printing attachment, E. The latter is provided with two arms, F and F', secured on the

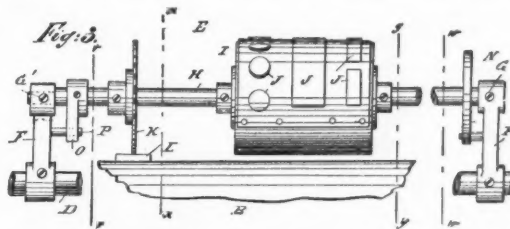
transverse bar, D, and supporting journal boxes, G, adapted to be adjusted sidewise by set-screws, G', as-is plainly shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

In the journal boxes, G, and the arms, F and F', is mounted to turn a transversely extending shaft, H, held parallel with the shaft of the impression cylinder, B, and supporting an auxiliary cylinder, I, on the periphery of which are placed the type, J, for making an



auxiliary impression on the paper passing from the feed-table of the printing press over the impression cylinder, B, previous to receiving the usual impression on the type-bed, C. The type, J, are preferably made of flexible material.

On the shaft, H, is secured a toothed wheel, K, adapted to be engaged at its teeth by a flexible strip, L, secured on the periphery of the impression cylinder, B, the teeth of the said wheel, K, being pointed to imbed themselves in the said flexible strip, L, when the impression cylinder, B, rotates and brings the said flexible strip, L, in contact with the teeth of the wheel, K, whereby the latter is rotated and the similar motion is imparted to the shaft, H, and the cylinder, I. On the shaft, H, is also secured one end of a spiral



spring, N, fastened by its other end on the arm, F', so that when the shaft, H, is turned in one direction by the wheel, K, being in contact with the strip, L, on the rotating impression cylinder, B, then the said spring, N, is coiled up, and as soon as the strip, L, is disconnected from the wheel, K, said compressed spring returns the shaft, H, to its former position.

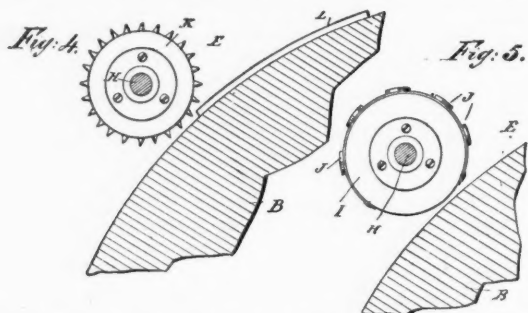
On the shaft, H, is also secured a stop-arm, O, adapted to engage a pin, P, secured on the arm, F, so that the return motion of the shaft, H, caused by the spring, N, as above described, is limited, and the cylinder, I, always stands at the same normal position.

The type, J, are inked by a roller, R, journaled in arms, Q, secured on the transverse bar, D. The roller, R, receives its ink supply from a second roller, S, also journaled in the said arms, Q, and held in contact with the roller, R. Ink is fed onto roller, S, by means of an adjustable fountain when so desired (not shown in illustrations). The journal boxes, G, are made adjustable, so as to regulate the impression of the type, J, on the paper carried by the cylinder, B.

The operation is as follows: The spring, N, holds the shaft, H, in its normal position and the type, J, are placed on the periphery of the cylinder, I, and cylinder, I, adjusted so as to imprint at certain places on the paper carried by the impression cylinder, B. The strip, L, is fastened on the cylinder, B, so that when the cylinder, B, is rotated the strip, L, travels therewith, and when the latter comes in contact with the teeth of the wheel, K, said wheel is turned, thus turning the shaft, H, and the cylinder, I, and bringing the type, J, onto the paper carried by the cylinder, B. As the sheets of paper are fed onto the cylinder, B, at the same place, the impression made by the type, J, is always made at the same spot on the paper, and then when the latter receives its regular impression on the type-bed, C,



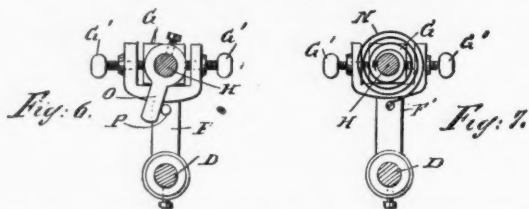
two impressions appear at the same place. For instance, a certain advertisement in the newspaper printed by the printing press is to receive an additional color. Then the type, J, are adjusted to the space of the advertisement placed on the cylinder, I, to correspond with the space to be marked with the additional color, and cylinder,



I, adjusted to bring the type, J, onto the paper at the spot in which the advertisement is printed by the type in the bed, C.

It will be seen that when the machine is started, the type on the cylinder, I, will make one impression on the paper, and a second impression is made by the type in the bed, C, on the same spot. Thus the device can be used for printing advertisements, cuts or designs, for marking advertisements, for printing lines in colors across reading matter, advertisements or on the margin of a newspaper, for printing tints for jobwork, for printing one color over another, for printing lines in jobwork in as many colors as may be desired at one impression, or at the same time a newspaper is printed. This attachment will do the work in a satisfactory manner, with a *very little more time than required on a one-color job.*

In further explanation we may add the *type* used in combination with this machine is *very hard* vulcanized rubber type, made expressly for use therein, and is of a uniform thickness and hardness and is one-eighth of an inch high. It can be kept in a case and set in a stick the same as metal type. The type costs about half as much as the same style in metal, and will last nearly as long. Several fonts go with each machine. The *tint* material



used is made from a composition which is firm, very tough and without suction, and is cast on cloth to prevent stretching. It is also one-eighth of an inch in thickness, the same height as the type, and is easily and quickly cut into any shape desired. While ordinary ink can be used, specially prepared inks, finely ground and thoroughly mixed, are recommended. They can be mixed the same as printing inks, to produce any tint or color desired, and cost about one-fourth as much as printing inks. They dry very quickly on paper and will not set back. A liberal supply is furnished with each machine. The *rollers* are made over a thick paper quill to fit over the wooden rollers, R and S, that hold them in position, and are covered with thick, heavy felt and wrapped with fine silk, and when charged will hold a sufficient amount of ink to run a large number of impressions without the use of the fountain attachment, and without much variation in color. The ink, it is claimed, will not dry on the rollers, and they will last a long time. They are two-and-a-half inches in diameter and one-quarter of an inch in thickness. The *ink fountain* is in front and a little above the inking rollers (not shown in cut), and consists of large and small reservoirs for each color of ink, from one-half to six inches in width, and can be adjusted so as to feed any roller, while the flow of ink can be governed as desired. Each reservoir is separate and can be easily washed and replaced.

In regard to the flexible strips, L, that the toothed wheel, K, runs on, they will wear from six to eight weeks with constant usage.

They cost about 10 cents each and it takes about ten minutes to put a new one on.

All supplies, such as type, tint material, inks, rollers, etc., used in connection with this attachment, can be obtained through printers' supply dealers, or by addressing direct to the manufacturers.

The cheapness and simplicity of the attachment are two of its leading features, while the results obtained for the amount of time spent is simply astonishing. It is not claimed, however, that it is adapted for large poster work or fine letterpress printing, but for dodgers, circulars, commercial and general job work.

All further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing W. E. Freer & Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

#### ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Trade is now very good and many offices are working overtime. The prospects for a continuance of this state of affairs are good.

*As You Like It* has the appearances of having furnished the public what it wanted, as they have recently purchased an outfit of type and printing materials and now do their own publishing. Mr. Smith, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the office of city recorder of deeds last fall, is now the business manager of the paper.

The Printing Pressmen's Union gave a very enjoyable hop at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets, on the evening of February 28. The attendance was quite large.

A new weekly made its appearance on Sunday, March 1, named the *Sunday Mirror*. It is edited by M. A. Fanning, who has been private secretary to D. A. Francis during his term as mayor of St. Louis and as governor of Missouri, until a few weeks ago, when he resigned that position. James Galvin is the business manager. The paper starts out well and its initial number contains a goodly amount of advertising. We wish the new venture success, and no doubt it will attain it.

We are not done with new ventures in weekly journalism, though. Mr. John Jennings, for many years a reporter on the *Post-Dispatch*, and who gained such wide notoriety as the author of the "McGoogan" humorous articles, and recently of the New York *World* staff, will soon launch a weekly paper, and it is almost a certainty that it will be a "go," for Mr. Jennings is well acquainted with what the readers of this section demand; and, moreover, it is reported he has accumulated a snug sum from operations on 'change in the large city, and the paper will be well backed financially.

The criminal libel suit by D. R. Lancaster against Florence White as editor of the *Post-Dispatch* resulted in the assessing of a fine of \$50 against the defendant, which was paid. The suit by the same party against the *Post-Dispatch* itself has not yet come to trial.

The *Globe-Democrat* appeared in a beautiful new dress on the morning of February 23. The appearance of the paper is very much improved for the old dress was very badly worn. In the dress was included new styles of head letters which still more change the appearance of the paper.

The St. Louis *Republic* a few months ago inaugurated a twice-a-week weekly edition for the low rate of \$1 per year and the plan resulted so favorably that it has made this edition a feature of the paper.

Mr. Joseph Dayball, foreman of the pressroom of A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company and an old-time pressman, very widely known, died on February 17 from pneumonia brought on by an attack of "la grippe." He was buried on February 20, a great number of friends following the corpse to the cemetery and assisting in the last sad rites. Mr. Dayball leaves an invalid wife and a family of several children, some of them grown up. Mr. Dayball was a pleasant gentleman to meet and well informed in his trade and was a pressman who did a great deal of "head work" and was not content with working simply with his hands. He was a graduate physician and had recently invented a very successful side-stick for the purpose of locking-up forms for stereotyping and obviating



the "growing" of type during the process. The family and relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of the printing fraternity of St. Louis.

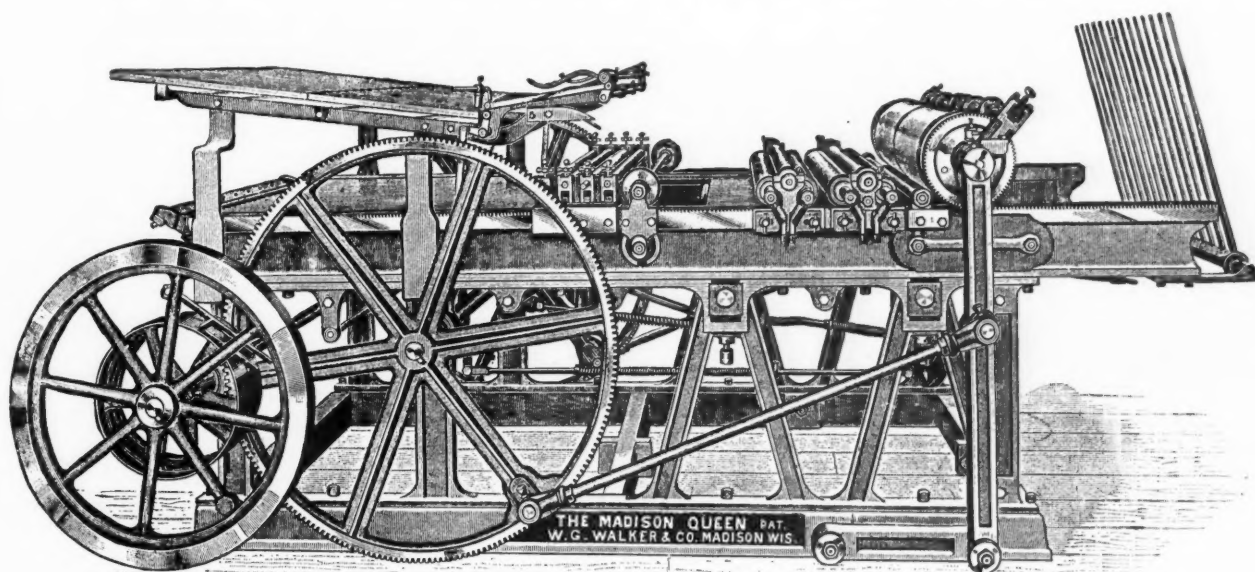
The election of Typographical Union No. 8 will take place March 25, and the candidates for the different offices are busy electioneering nowadays. Three delegates are to be elected and so far I have heard of five candidates, among the number being Mr. Witter, foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room, and S. D. Holden, holding a similar position with the Great Western Printing Company. So far there has no very great rivalry sprung up as to the other offices.

We hear it rumored that H. M. Brockstedt contemplates a retirement from the printing business soon, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion as yet.

An attempt was made March 4 by swearing out and issuing an attachment against the *Evening Call*, to prevent its appearance, but the attempt was unsuccessful as the attachment was settled and the paper appeared only a little later than usual. The *Call* is the official paper of the city, and experienced any amount of trouble to become so, and it seems it will be necessary for it to do a great deal of fighting to retain the contract. Of course, if the attachment had accomplished what it was evidently intended to

#### A GREAT WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

During our attendance at the Wisconsin Editorial Association recently held in the city of Madison, we paid a visit to the printing press works of W. G. Walker & Co., and were somewhat surprised at the extent of their establishment and the variety of the presses and machinery there manufactured. During the convention they had on exhibition and in operation, running by steam power, four styles of presses manufactured by the company, namely, the "Improved Country Prouty," the "Madison Taylor" drum cylinder, the "Madison King" drum cylinder, and their new book press, the "Madison Queen," which certainly made a fine display. It is needless to refer to the "Improved Country Prouty," as this press is too well known to printers and publishers in the United States, Canada and South America to require any recommendation for its special adaptation for a certain class of work. It is simple, effective and rapid in operation, and consequently it is not, or, at least, should not be, a matter of surprise that a thousand of them have been sold in a comparatively short time. The "Prouty" has had a marvelous success, and is probably sold today by as many—if not more—printers' supply houses as any other press manufactured on the American continent.



do, to prevent the appearance of the *Call*, the contract would have been forfeited.

Mr. William Hyde, since the failure of his newspaper venture in St. Joseph, may be expected to return to St. Louis and reënter journalism here. He is a good journalist and we would be glad to welcome him back. He fought a hard and stubborn fight in St. Joseph before he consented to let the *Ballot* suspend, but it was no use to contend against so many adverse conditions over which the colonel had no control.

The new building of the *Globe-Democrat* is rapidly nearing completion and it will certainly be a handsome and imposing structure when completed.

The strike of the typesetters at the Central Typefoundry is still unsettled.

In the Army headquarters in the city there is in use an old-fashioned old-style Gordon press which General Sherman captured in Atlanta during his famous march and which is doing good work yet; upon February 21, the day of General Sherman's funeral, the press was draped in mourning. THE PRINCESS.

THE first typesetting machine was invented by Mr. George Bruce, a gentleman still alive and hearty. It was introduced by the Boston Typefoundry, Boston, Massachusetts. The world has produced few men who have done more to its advancement than George Bruce, by this single invention. Long may he live.

But the principal center of attraction were the new candidates for public favor, the "Madison King" and the "Madison Queen." The former is a massive, solid drum cylinder, weighing about four tons. It is a splendid piece of machinery and finely finished, and must eventually take high rank among the best class of cylinder presses. It will well repay printers who have an opportunity to do so to carefully examine its advantages.

The "Madison Queen," a cut of which is herewith presented, is a press built especially for *book and job work*, and if its merits can be judged by its beauty of finish, its thorough ink distribution and its quiet, effective motion, it is destined to make for itself a favored place in the estimation of printers. It is a press well worthy the attention of parties desirous of doing fine book and job work, and practically carries fourteen rollers, arranged in such a manner as to secure a *perfect* distribution.

Madison, Wisconsin, is not only famous for its beauty of situation and fine educational institutions, but is also known over the entire United States, Canada and even South America as the place where one of the best-known and deservedly popular country printing presses of modern times is manufactured, and we predict that ere long it will be equally well known for its fine book press manufacturing establishment. It will certainly repay any printer to visit this beautiful and far-famed City of the Lakes and make an examination of the Prouty Press Works and their productions.



## DEATH OF DR. OTTO.

We regret to record the death, at Cologne, on January 26, of Dr. N. Aug. Otto, the inventor of the Otto gas engine. He succumbed, after a brief illness. His career exemplifies the success of perseverance and energy paired with skill and ingenuity. Luck often follows pluck, and a false start is not fatal. Mr. Otto started as a commercial traveler, for which duties his great mechanical skill was of little avail. Some circumstance turned his attention to gas engines, where his commercial capacity remained valuable. In 1867 he, in conjunction with Eugen Langen, surprised the engineers who had flocked to the Paris



*D. N. Aug. Otto*  
*Köln 30 Sept. 1889.*

exhibition, with a real practical gas engine, an engine of the vertical type, with flywheels on the top, not uncanny in appearance, but terribly noisy. The noise had to be borne, and was borne—for the new engine became very popular—for nine years, when the "Otto Silent" was presented. That engine has undergone such manifold improvements by the inventor and by Messrs. Crossley, that startling innovations and perfections are hardly to be looked for.

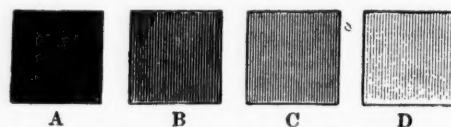
The gas engine in its practical career has thus quickly attained maturity. Yet the early history of the gas engine has to go back more than two hundred years. It is orthodox to quote Huyghens as the first in the field; the series of originators commences, therefore, with one of the best names of physical science. Among the papers of the great physicist is one dated 1640, on a "Novel Motive Force Derived from Gunpowder and Air." Papin took this idea up in 1688, one year after his classical experiment which initiated the steam engine; but he was not satisfied with the results. Fully a century later, Street reopened the researches by bringing out and patenting a motor cylinder with explosion by means of a torch. Many others followed, Lebon, Samuel Brown, Wright, Barnett, Newton, Barsanti and Matteucci, Million, and Lenoir and Hugon, who came very near producing a practical engine. But Langen and Otto's engine of 1867 was so decidedly superior in the economy of gas consumption that the Lenoir and

Hugon engines were at once put out of the field. Otto's gas engine embraced the characteristic features of some of its predecessors—it is rarely otherwise in our days—the compression of Barnett, the cycle of Beau de Rochas, and the free piston and other advantages of Barsanti and Matteucci's engine which was remarkable in many respects and effected ignition by means of the electric spark. But engineers remain indebted to Dr. Otto for supplying an engine which realized and did what others, who deserve all credit, had been aiming at. We will not here contest the question of priority of invention. It has been fought out many a time; and we believe that no one will grudge Dr. Otto the benefits and comfort which his work and exertions brought him.

He was an honorable man, esteemed by all who knew him, and his invention was not a lucky hit. He was not trained as an engineer, but he made himself one by hard work and study; and his achievements prove his great theoretical knowledge, mechanical dexterity, and fertility of resources.—*London Engineering.*

## OVERLAYING.

The theory of overlaying may be explained by this diagram:



Suppose A B C D to be separate hand stamps engraved on wood. If the surface of the stamp marked D were inked, the moderate pressure of ten pounds would transfer these thin lines to paper. C, having more lines, and offering more resistance, would call for a pressure of twenty pounds or more to insure a good print. B is still blacker, and resists much more, requiring say fifty pounds to force it fairly. A, which is entirely black, could not be smoothly printed with a pressure of less than one hundred pounds—perhaps more. If the pressure of ten pounds were put on each square, B and C would show weak and ragged lines, while A would be blotched all over with irregular gray spots. If the pressure were made one hundred pounds or more, the lines of B and C would be hard and muddy, and D would be worn out before one hundred impressions had been taken.

Overlaying is merely an intelligent adjustment of pressure on wood cuts—a pressure adjusted to suit the resistance, so that light lines shall have little and solid surfaces much pressure. So treated, light lines will print sharp and clear; the compact and closer lines of middle tints will be smoothly gray, and the solid portions of the dark shadows will be full velvety black. The different degrees of light and shade in every wood cut require this graduation of pressure. The theory seems simple enough, but putting the theory in practice is not. Every printing machine is made so that the pressed and the pressing surfaces shall be in exact parallel—so that pressure shall be absolutely uniform in every part. If wood cuts were like the ordinary text-types of books and newspapers in their equality of color and their equal resistance to impression, there would be no need of overlaying; no more pressure would be required in one portion than in another. But wood cuts are conspicuously unequal—the thin lines, the close lines, the solid blacks, are irregularly combined. Yet each must have a different degree of pressure. On simple diagrams, like A B C and D, the result desired can be reached by pasting one or more thickness of paper over C, two thicknesses over B, and three or four over A. Adding thickness to the pressing surface gives the additional pressure. On a wood cut in which light and shade are intermixed, the work is extremely difficult—not to be explained by words; to be learned only by experiment and the study of repeated failures. The rarity of well-printed, and the commonness of badly printed, wood cuts are indications of the difficulty of the art.—*T. De Vinne in the Century.*

"To err is human," he was saying, as he corrected a dirty take of agate on the nonpareil case. And next day, when the foreman got hold of him, he thought, "To forgive divine."



## A NEW OLD STYLE.

## LONG PRIMER CAXTON OLD STYLE.

(ROMAN AND ITALIC.)

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

The moonlit eve when first we met  
Beside the twinkling rill;  
The lane where all our trysts were set,  
Tree-shaded, lone, and still,  
Which many a nook afforded meet  
For whispering lovers' secret seat;

Our virgin kiss, first passionate sip  
From love's delicious bowl,  
But pure as ever angel-lip  
From sleeping infant stole,—  
Though Mary hid her cheek of flame  
As blushing at a deed of shame;

And every act and word and look  
Which, lost on all beside,  
Revealed to me what still you took

All, all—and yon gray twilight hour  
When 'neath the hawthorn bough  
You yielded first to love's soft power,  
And gave me vow for vow;  
All, all around me shift and gleam,  
Like visions in an opium dream!

They whirl around me—swifter still!  
My brain begins to swim:  
Where art thou, love? My heart grows chill,  
My eyes are very dim.  
Where art thou love? I feel thee now,  
Thy hand is still upon my brow.

Mary, the awful moment nears!  
O keep me in thy heart;  
A dreadful noise is in my ears—  
Mary, we two must part.  
My head upon thy bosom lay—  
*There let me sigh my soul away.* 345

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Alphabet, a to z, 15½ ems.

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CYLINDER MACHINE FOR

The theory of passing successfully a continuous web of paper through two type cylinders—yielding a perfect register, well-printed on both sides—has long been regarded as the very "ideal" of economic and rapid printing; all the fabrics requiring to be impressed with objects obtained from types, engraven surfaces, blocks, or any arrangement for giving certain designs upon the surface, have been tending towards the application of revolving cylinders to accomplish this result. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the period corresponding with the substitution of engraven rollers for blocks in calico printing in England, letter-press printing by cylinders should have been commenced by Mr. Wilkinson in America. The first press for printing the continuous web by cylinder was at work in 1837, following on a series of preparatory experiments. The design had for years existed in his mind, and the practical demonstration of the principle then made may be considered as the commencement of a new epoch in typography; and which, under various modifications, as for instance, in the use of single sheets of paper instead of continuous webs, has tended so much to facilitate the satisfying of the prime necessity in newspaper printing (induced by the ever rapid increasing circulation), viz: the greatest possible dispatch

MARDER, LUSE &amp; CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

PRINTING PAPER IN THE WEB.

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in throwing off the greatest possible number in the smallest space of time.

Various circumstances, partly of a commercial and partly of a mechanical kind, very much retarded the more perfect utilization of the object for which Mr. Wilkinson so long labored. Just before the commencement of the late American war, a company with adequate capital was organized in New York for fully carrying out his invention. A press was built, and other agencies of a necessary kind provided, such as dampening paper in the web, the casting of stereotype plates, etc., but the fearful disturbance to mercantile affairs occasioned by the war, caused the premature collapse of the company, and immediately preceding this calamity Mr. Wilkinson was dispatched to Europe to secure patents for Great Britain and the Continent. He introduced a working model at the Great Exhibition of 1862, resulting in an appeal to provide capital necessary to build a press; and the reason why in the long interval the same has never been put to work regularly, after the capability of successfully printing was abundantly confirmed by the working model, was simply owing to the fact that this, the primary principle (printing), having been regarded as a foregone conclusion, the time was consumed in vague experiments designed to apply the best method of providing the most suitable delivery of the enormous amount of paper a machine of this kind is capable of printing, and the comparatively small cost at which it is effected. The time thus expended produced its natural effects in impairing 426

MARDER, LUSE &amp; CO., CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA.



# THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



## WOOD \* TYPE



### NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day sold our entire Wood Type business, located at Norwich, Conn., to the Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Two Rivers, Wis., together with all machinery, patterns, designs, patents and good will. All accounts due the Wm. H. Page Co. will be collected by ourselves, and we will pay all our liabilities. Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping our successors may be favored with a continuance of the same, we are

Very truly yours,

NORWICH, Conn., January 4, 1891. THE WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO.

### ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having purchased the business of The Wm. H. Page Wood Type Co., we take pleasure in informing our patrons, and the trade in general, that with our increased facilities, in the acquirement of new designs and patterns and all the latest improved methods of manufacture, we are enabled to fill the largest orders for Wood Type, Borders, Engravers' Wood, and all Printers' Wood Goods, in the most prompt and satisfactory manner.

We wish to announce that Mr. Wm. H. Page does not retire from the Wood Type business by this transfer, but he now becomes a stockholder in The Hamilton Mfg. Co. Mr. Page has been in the business for the past forty years, and the fact that we now have the benefit of his vast experience, together with our own large facilities, is a source of great satisfaction to us. By this change we are the largest manufacturers of Wood Type in the world.

We can offer to Printers a selection of faces such as no other Wood Type manufacturer has been able to offer, and at the same time we are in a position to produce the goods at the lowest possible cost. We shall continue to operate the business at Norwich, Conn., until we have completed a new factory at Two Rivers, Wis., after which the entire manufacture of Wood Type will be carried on at Two Rivers, and the Norwich branch discontinued, but before removing the works from Norwich we intend to open a salesroom in New York City, where a full stock of our goods will be constantly carried; due notice of location will be given to the trade; for the present all orders addressed to us either at Two Rivers, Wis., 327 & 329 Dearborn street, Chicago, or Norwich, Conn., will receive prompt and careful attention.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping that we may be favored with a continuance of the same, and also that we may make many new friends, we are,

Very truly yours,

TWO RIVERS, Wis., January 4, 1891.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

END-WOOD TYPE, HOLLY-WOOD TYPE, NEW PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS, ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

AND DEALERS IN PRINTERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

Borders, Ornaments, Rule, Etc., Cases, Cabinets, Stands, Reglets, Furniture, Etc.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

327-329 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

FACTORIES: TWO RIVERS, WIS., NORWICH, CONN.



**Regan Electro Vapor Engine**

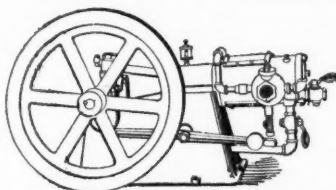
GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ❖ ❖ ❖

❖ ❖ ❖ NO DIRT! NO DANGER!

Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over two cents an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

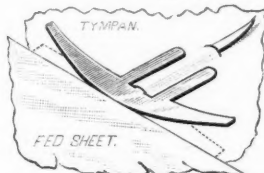
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

**THOMAS KANE & CO.**

137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

**THE NEW SIDE-GAUGE.**

FOR ALL JOB PRESSES.



FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

75c. per Dozen, assorted shapes. 25c. per set of three.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND BY THE INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER,

**E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane Street, NEW YORK.**

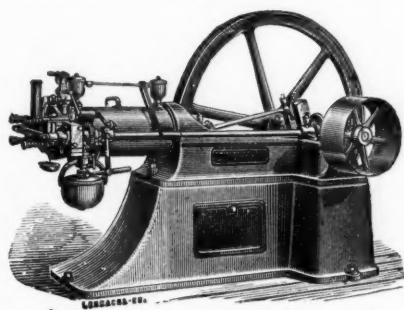
ASK FOR THE FLEXIBLE GAUGE PINS.

**Otto Gas Engine Works,**

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM &amp; CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

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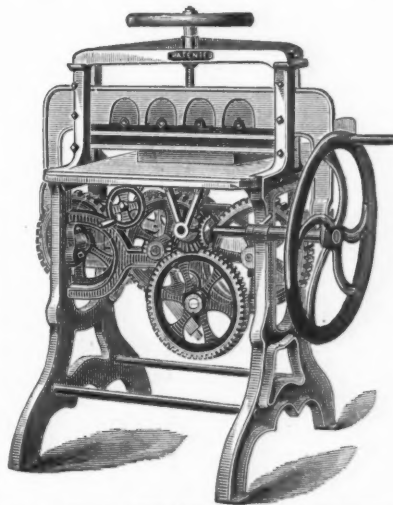
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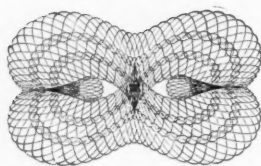
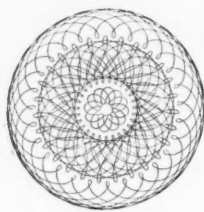
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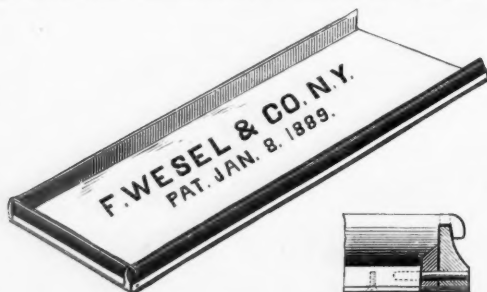


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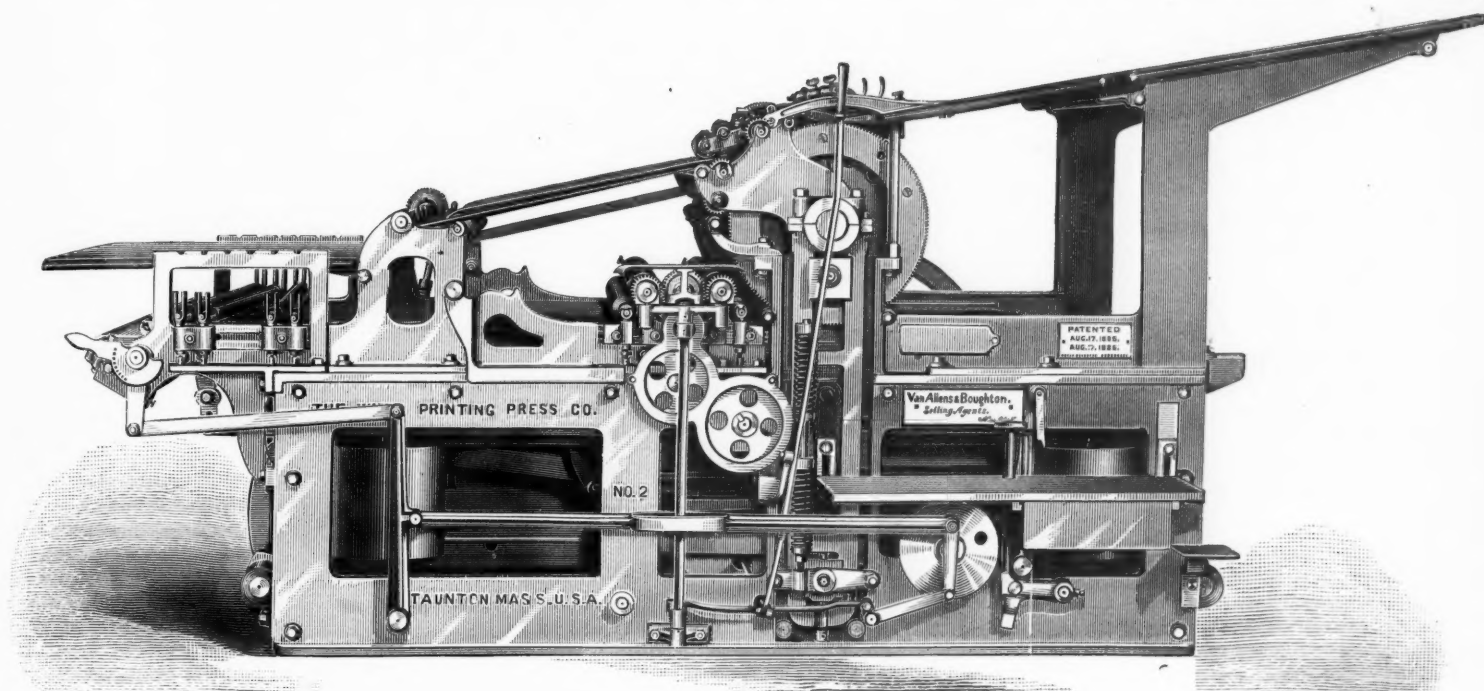
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The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten or twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

## SIZES:

|        |                                  |                                     |                          |
|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. 1. | 4 Rollers, covering entire form. | Bed, 44 x 60 inches inside bearers. | Matter, 40½ x 56 inches. |
| No. 1. | 3 " " " "                        | " 48 x 60 " " " "                   | " 44½ x 56 " "           |
| No. 2. | 4 " " " "                        | " 37½ x 52 " " " "                  | " 34 x 48 " "            |
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## DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

|        |            |                         |                             |                              |                             |                      |
|--------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| No. 1. | 4 Rollers. | Length over all, 15 ft. | Width over all, 9 ft. 3 in. | Height over all, 6 ft. 4 in. | Weight boxed, about 9 tons. | Speed, 900 to 1,300. |
| No. 1. | 3 " "      | " 15 ft. 8 in.          | " 9 ft. 3 in.               | " 6 ft. 4 in.                | " 9½ tons.                  | " 850 to 1,200.      |
| No. 2. | 4 " "      | " 13 ft. 6 in.          | " 8 ft. 7 in.               | " 5 ft. 5 in.                | " 7 tons.                   | " 950 to 1,500.      |
| No. 2. | 3 " "      | " 14 ft. 2 in.          | " 8 ft. 7 in.               | " 5 ft. 5 in.                | " 7½ tons.                  | " 900 to 1,500.      |

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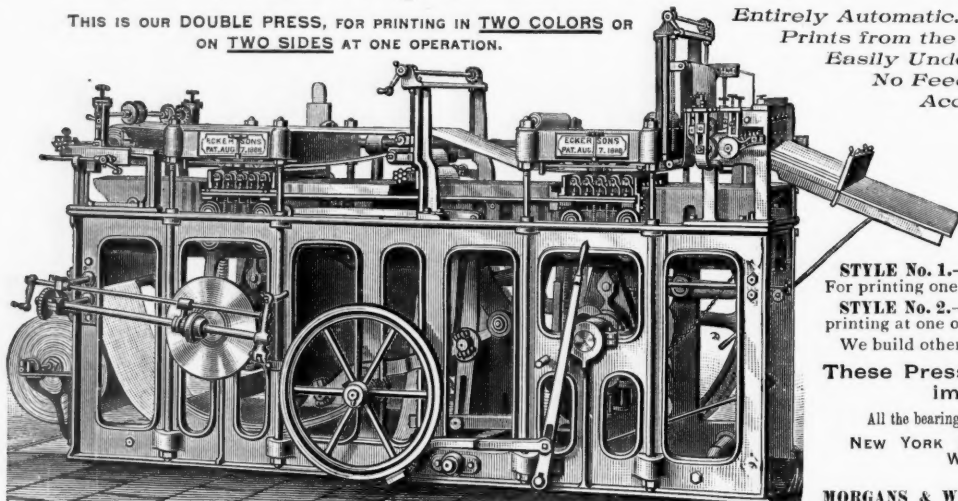
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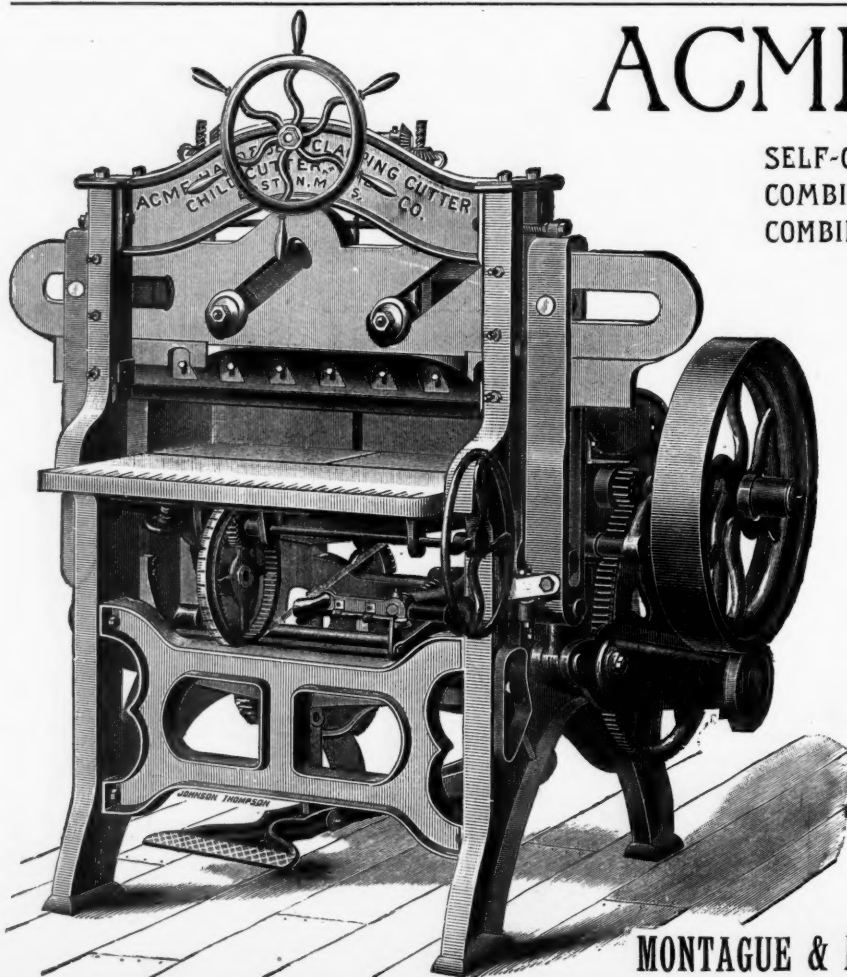
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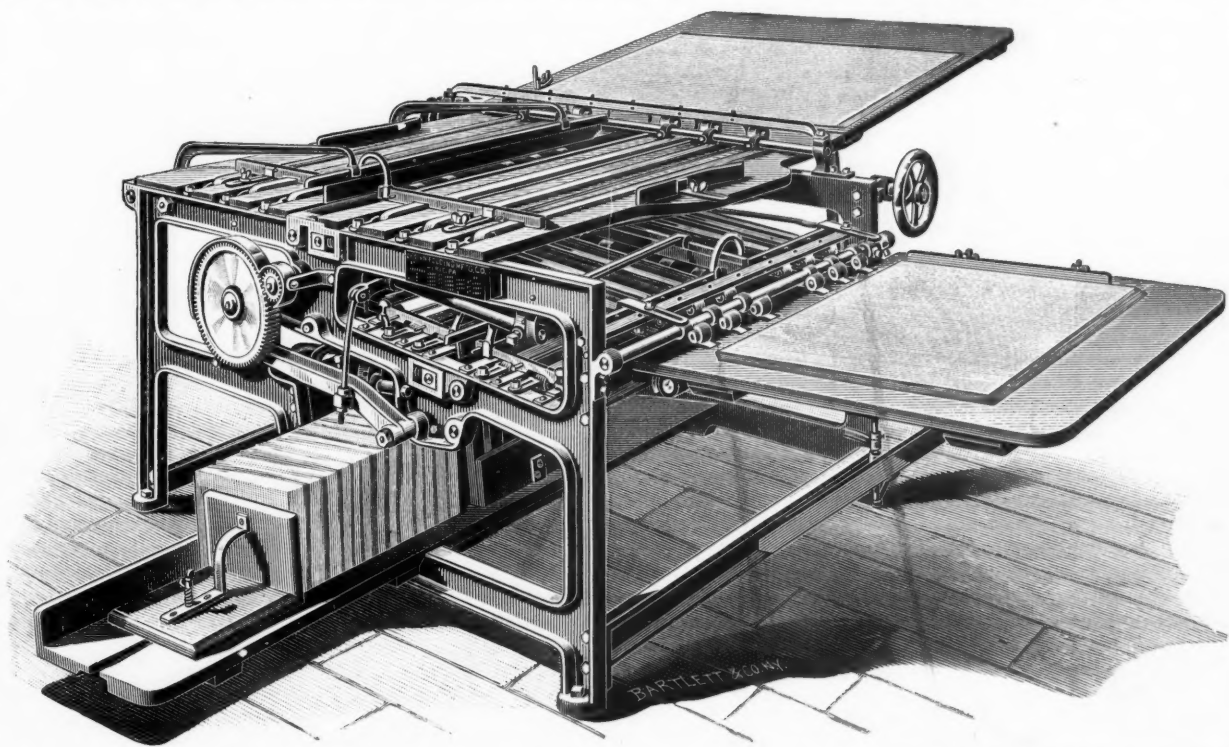


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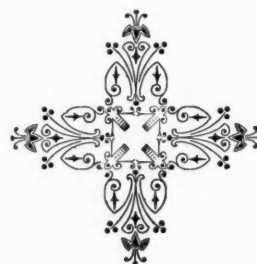
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MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
Taken at Joliet, Illinois, Wednesday, February 4, 1891, expressly for THE INLAND PRINTER.



## OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS REES,

Of the *Springfield State Register*, president-elect, is a gentleman who needs no introduction to the editors of Illinois or the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, as he has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the association for several years past, and a sketch of his life having appeared in our columns in March, 1890. He is in the prime of life, a thorough, wide-awake newspaper man, full of energy and push, and under his administration we shall look for the continued progress of the organization.

W. W. LOWIS,

First vice-president, the editor and proprietor of the *Lena Star*, is a native of England, having been born in Spalding, Lincolnshire, February 10, 1846, from whence he came with his parents to the United States in 1850. After receiving a common school education in the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, circumstances compelled him at the age of fifteen to abandon his cherished idea of securing a collegiate education, and earn a livelihood for himself. He chose the farm as his field of operations, and for more than a year labored on the then stump-dotted fields of Wisconsin. Realizing that the labor required was of a too arduous character he secured a position as clerk in Janesville, Wisconsin, which he held till the spring of 1864, when he entered the Union army as a member of Company A, 40th Wisconsin Infantry. After completing his term of service he returned to Freeport, the home of his schoolboy days, and in the spring of 1865 apprenticed himself to the printing trade under Mr. J. R. Scroggs, then proprietor of the *Freeport Bulletin*. During the latter part of the first year of his apprenticeship Mr. Scroggs died, and although there were three journeymen and an older apprentice in the office, Mr. Lewis was called upon to take the responsible position of foreman, which he accepted and filled creditably for thirteen years both to the office and the merchants whose patronage it enjoyed. In the fall of 1878 he associated himself in partnership with Mr. George Hay, and together they published the *Carroll County Gazette*, in the city of Lanark, Illinois, until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Lewis purchased the *Lena Star* from J. S. McCall. He immediately enlarged the paper and changed it from a seven-column folio to a five-column quarto, put on a new dress, and reduced the subscription price from \$2 to \$1.50 per year; and soon thereafter its list of readers increased so rapidly that the old Washington hand-press was soon supplanted by a "Campbell Country," and today its circulation equals that of any similar publication in northern Illinois. The job office connected with the institution is a model of neatness, and the work turned out therein is equal in style and workmanship to that of many more pretentious establishments.

Mr. Lewis has held many positions of trust and responsibility, having been thrice elected secretary of the Stephenson County Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Association and twice first vice-president of the Illinois Press Association. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has taken an active interest in all the principal political campaigns since the war. In April, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Lena by President Harrison, which position he now fills to the satisfaction of the people he serves.

He was married January 6, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Newcomer, of Freeport, Illinois. In social life he enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends, in this and other states, who wish him many years of connubial happiness and business prosperity.

CHARLES W. WARNER,

Who was honored with the position of second vice-president, is editor and proprietor of the Hoopston daily and weekly *Chronicle*, an enterprising and intelligent gentleman, and a clever and forcible writer. Last year he occupied the position of third vice-president of the association.

ROSWELL T. SPENCER,

Third vice-president, publisher of the *State Center*, Illiopolis, is a native of Bluffdale, Green county, Illinois, where he was born August 7, 1850. His great-grandfather, Gideon Spencer, came from England in 1770 and settled in Vermont. He and his wife,

Elizabeth Winchell, his son, Stephen Winchell Spencer, and his wife, Mary Smith, and their son, Marshal Smith Spencer, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved to this state in 1820, where they resided the remainder of their lives. His mother, Sarah Simmons Spencer, was born in Ohio and came to Illinois in 1830. She is now living in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Roswell T. was the eldest of ten children. He received his education in the common schools, but, being fond of books, he "burned the midnight oil" and fitted himself for teaching, which business he followed for a number of years previous to engaging in newspaper work. In 1881 he established the *Kenny Gazette*, and the year following the *Waynesville Record*, both of which are still flourishing. Having disposed of these, he established the *Williamsville Gazette* in 1884 and the *Mechanicsburg Times* in 1886. In the meantime he purchased the *Illinois State Center*, at Illiopolis, where he now resides. He prints all three of his papers at Illiopolis and is making a success in the business. He became a member of the Illinois Press Association at Quincy in 1887, and takes great pleasure in attending its sessions. He was married to Anna E. Wells in 1869. They have two children living, Mrs. May L. Gasaway and Carl Edwin, the latter a lad of six years.

GEORGE M. TATHAM,

Editor and publisher of the *Greenville Advocate*, was reelected for the twelfth time treasurer, and this in itself is sufficient to show the estimation in which he is held by the members of the association.

J. M. PAGE,

Editor and proprietor of the *Jersey County Democrat*, who was reelected secretary, is one of the most popular members of the association, and is also secretary of the National Editorial Association. He is emphatically the right man in the right place, and has proven himself to be an efficient and courteous official.

## TO PRESSMEN AND PRINTERS GENERALLY.

Greeting: The International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, at the Boston Convention in September, 1890, decided to conduct a display of fine presswork at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, and later the president appointed Alton B. Carty, of Washington; Benjamin Thompson, of New York, and Ed. Gayou, of St. Louis, a committee to have charge of the display. The object is not money-making and the committee is unsalaried. It would have been a great oversight if the printing industry of the country should be without proper representation at the fair. But such will not be the case, and the committee begs leave to assure you that all will be done that is possible to make the display a grand effort and worthy of the American printers. The employing printers of the country will be called upon to interest themselves in the enterprise, and as they will receive the lion's share of the advantage to accrue from the same, their coöperation is assured. But there are many pressmen and printers who, for many reasons, would no doubt desire to make an individual display, which, in a general collection of their employers' work, might be overlooked. Special inducements will be offered to such individuals, who should signify their intentions in the matter at as early a date as possible. That the display may be further interesting it is intended that a collection of curiosities in the way of printing appliances of the days of the infancy of the art and also some modern appliances will be exhibited, and the committee, in addition to asking for your full coöperation in the exhibit of fine printing, further ask for your support in the collection of curiosities. Suggestions will be gladly received.

Mr. Thompson has charge of the district composing New York, New Jersey, the New England states and Canada; Mr. Gayou, the district west of the Mississippi river, including Illinois; Mr. Carty to have charge of that section of the country not above set forth.

Yours fraternally,

ALTON B. CARTY, 614 G street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, 810 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ED. GAYOU, 1527 South Eleventh street, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee.





THOMAS REES, President, *State Register*, Springfield.



W. W. LEWIS, First Vice-President, *Star*, Lena.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.





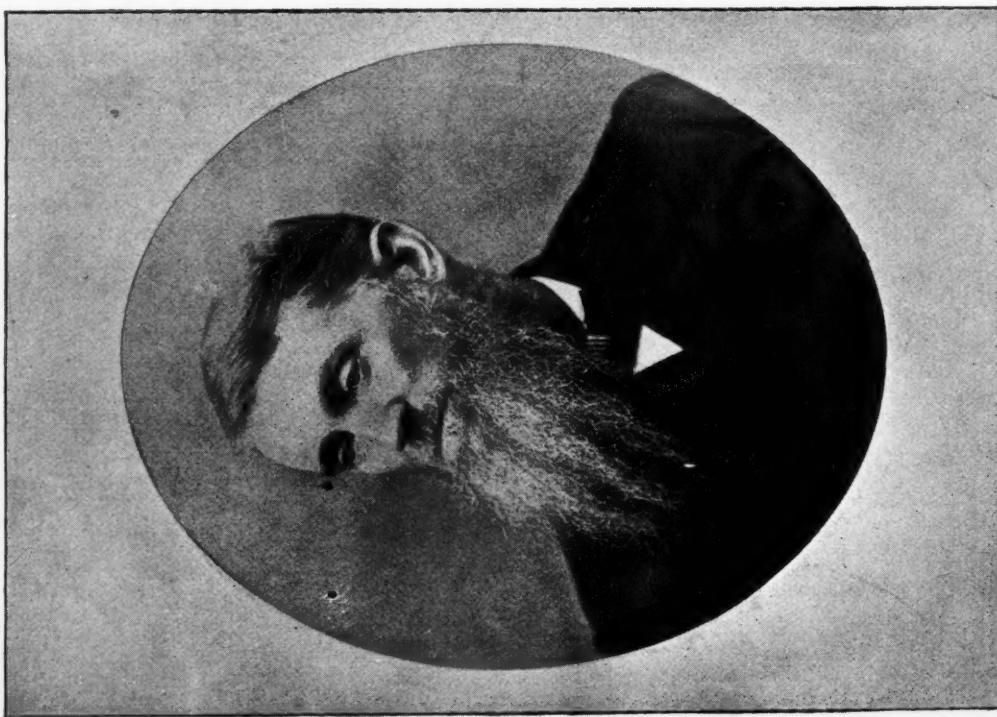
JOHN WARNER, Second Vice-President, *Chronicle*, Hoopston.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

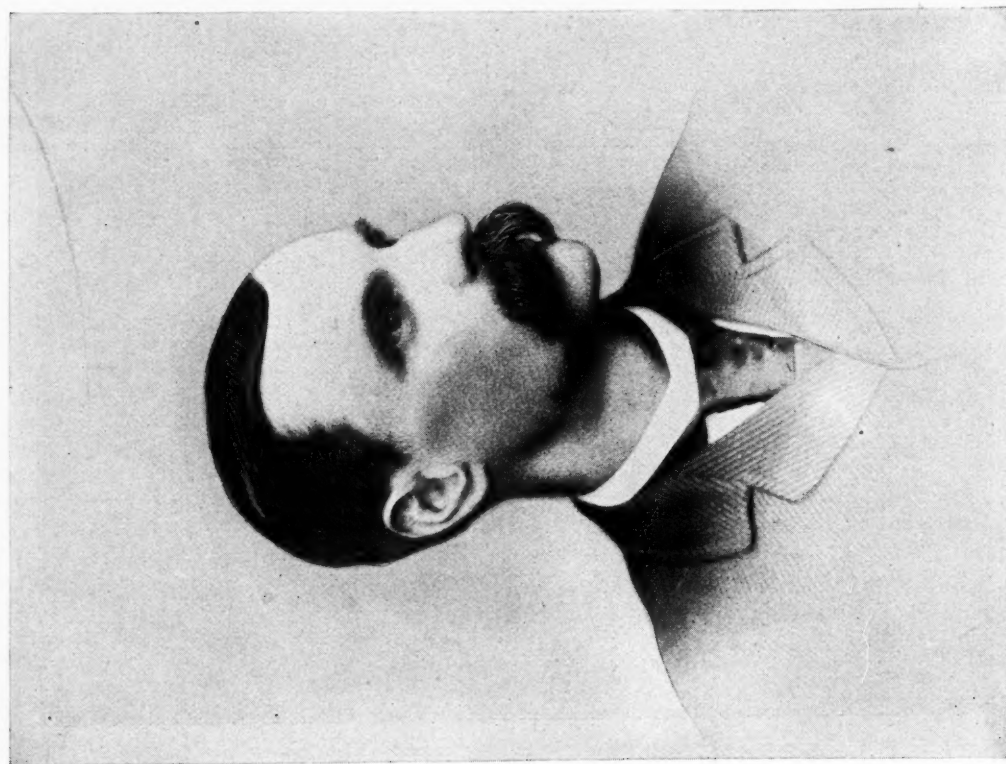


R. T. SPENCER, Third Vice-President, *Illinois State Center*, Illinois.





GEORGE M. TATHAM, Treasurer, *Advocate*, Greenville.



J. M. PAGE, Secretary, *Jersey County Democrat*, Jerseyville.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.



## MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The second annual winter meeting of the Missouri Press Association convened in the capitol building, Jefferson City, on Thursday, February 19, at 10 o'clock A.M., the president, J. West Goodwin, of the Sedalia *Bazoo*, in the chair. About one hundred and thirty members were in attendance, including many of the leading editors and publishers of the state.

The first paper on the programme was read by Mr. William M. Bumbarger, of the Nevada *Democrat*, his subject being "The Personal Column," which he treated in a semi-humorous vein, and which he esteemed a most valuable adjunct of the country newspaper. A large number of members participated in the discussion which followed, most of them concurring in the ideas advanced.

The president then announced the following committees.

*Credentials*—Walter Williams, W. S. Thomas, R. M. White, Sam Kellar, J. M. Rice.

*Laros*—E. W. Stephens, W. H. Williams, George W. Trigg, T. J. Lingle, Fred King.

*Resolutions*—W. O. L. Jewett, T. B. White, L. Robertson, Eli Ake, C. J. Walden.

*Memorials*—T. D. Bogie, Men. Mayhall, S. G. Tetweiler, E. T. Conger, J. G. Newbill.

At the afternoon session Mr. F. H. Childers, of the Troy *Free Press*, submitted a report to which was appended a schedule of prices to be charged for foreign or patent medicine advertisements. He said that the rates in the schedule were from twenty to fifty per cent higher than ruling prices reported to him by 185 weeklies in 1890. Considerable discussion, pro and con, ensued, and the matter was finally disposed of by the passage of a resolution thanking Mr. Childers for the labor expended on the report, but recommending that the same rates be charged for foreign as for home advertisements.

L. H. Chapin, delegate from the Illinois Press Association, was then introduced, and made a brief address, which was favorably received.

Reports from members of the senatorial committee appointed to increase membership of the association were received. Mr. Walter M. Monroe, in discussing them, said that each member of the association ought to take pride enough in the organization to constitute himself a committee of one to increase its membership and usefulness, and make it more practical in its benefits to the newspaper men of the state. A discussion of the best method of increasing the membership followed, which brought out the fact that the membership had largely increased during the past year. It now numbers 193, and Secretary Williams stated that 193 members of the press when moving together in a common cause were a power that was bound to make its influence felt and respected.

After a discussion on "Kellogg's Auxiliary," the association adjourned to 7:30 P.M.

In the evening Mr. E. W. Stephens, president of the National Press Association, delivered an address in the house of representatives on "The Newspaper and its Relation to the Public," which was listened to with rapt attention by an appreciative audience. It is needless to add that the subject was handled in an able and exhaustive manner. He closed by saying that the Missouri Press Association, representing 625 newspapers with three million of readers, has expressed the opinion that the interest of good government will be subserved by publishing in the newspapers the session acts of its general assemblies, thus giving to the people a knowledge of the laws which they pay to have enacted and for which they are punished if they do not obey.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's session was called to order Friday morning at 8:30, by Vice-President W. H. Williams, of St. Louis.

The first subject for discussion, "When Should Gratuitous Advertising Commence and When Should it End," developed a variety of opinions. The debate was somewhat desultory in character, and no action was taken thereon.

The amendment to the constitution to make the membership fee \$5, to be paid at the time of the election, and the annual dues

\$3, was, after discussion, postponed for action till the summer meeting of the association.

Mr. A. C. Cameron, editor of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, then read a paper on "The Mechanical Management of a Printing Office," for which a vote of thanks was tendered, and its publication ordered in the proceedings.

Mr. E. W. Stephens, from the committee on legislation, made a verbal report to the effect that the committee had drafted a bill for publishing the session acts of the general assembly in accordance with instructions received at the Hannibal meeting. The debate which followed was somewhat heated and protracted, but just at its close the announcement was made that the house committee had made a favorable report on the bill, and the news was received with manifestations of satisfaction.

The afternoon session was brief. It was held in the senate chamber, where the members listened to a magnificent address on "The Partisan Press, its Power for Good or Evil," by the Hon. C. I. Cochran, of St. Joseph. It was received with earnest attention and hearty plaudits, and we certainly trust will be published in full. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the eloquent speaker.

An invitation from the mayor of Butler was read, asking the association to hold its next annual meeting at that place. The inducements held out were of the most tempting character, and the communication was referred to the executive committee.

Mr. W. O. L. Jewett, of the Shelbina *Democrat*, presented a series of resolutions, invoking the services of the legislature in amending the law so that the board of health shall be compelled to issue certificates to all competent persons, irrespective of the fact that they advertise in the papers, or otherwise make their calling or specialty known to the people; recommending that all the enactments of the general assembly, all ordinances of cities or other municipalities be published in the newspapers for the information of the people; also voting thanks to the members of the senate and house for the use of their rooms; to the hotels of Jefferson City and the state for favors shown, and likewise to the passenger agents of the several roads who had extended courtesies to the delegates in attendance.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

In conclusion, we can only say that the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, both from an intellectual and social standpoint. The Missouri Press Association is an organization of which the editors of that state have every reason to feel proud, and at the same time we wish to drop a hint to similar bodies in other states, which imagine they are "cock of the walk," that it is time they were looking to their laurels.

## IN THE EVENING.

The hospitality of Governor and Mrs. D. R. Francis—a lady whose presence would dignify the white house as well as a gubernatorial mansion—was extended to members of the association. The reception was attended by the delegates, senators and representatives, state officers and the citizens of Jefferson City. Coffee, tea and punch were served, and the visitors passed a delightful evening.

THE office of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of March 9. It had the reputation of being one of the most extensive printing, lithographing and binding establishments west of Chicago. The estimated loss is about \$125,000, insurance \$76,000. The four-story building was completely destroyed from top to bottom. The fortunate side to the catastrophe is that it occurred a quarter of an hour before commencing time, so that there was no scramble for life, as so often happens. Fortunately, also, for the firm, they had delivered their state printing and other orders but a few days before. Seventy-five people are thrown out of employment by the fire. It is stated that Mr. Gibson will open up another establishment as soon as the business arrangements are completed, and that Mr. Miller and Mr. Richardson have decided to withdraw from the firm.



## THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD TYPE.

One of the essential needs of the modern printing office is a supply of wood type, large or small, according to the class of work turned out. There is probably no article used by printers the manufacture of which is so little understood. There being but four manufactories in the United States and these, with one exception, being located in comparatively small cities, the opportunity of the average printer to become acquainted with the details of its manufacture are limited indeed. Until recent years the prices for this material were so excessive that the poster printing business was confined to a few large houses who had fortunes invested in wood type; but strong competition among the manufacturers has resulted in new methods of manufacture, and today wood type is selling at about one-third the price received for it ten years ago. This state of affairs has had a pronounced effect upon the number of houses engaged in poster printing. The low price has enabled printers of moderate means to stock up on wood type and compete for this class of work.

Originally all wood type was cut by hand. The design was made upon the block of wood, and the workmen with their carving tools would remove the surrounding wood leaving the letter raised. This process was necessarily slow and tedious, and the class of work produced would not compare favorably with the beautifully cut and artistically designed wood type offered to printers today.

Wood type was first cut by machinery in the year 1846 at South Windham, Connecticut, by Edwin Allen, who continued its manufacture there for six years, and in the year 1850 his works fell into the hands of J. G. Cooley. Cooley continued to manufacture at South Windham until the year 1859, when he removed to New York City and, in 1868, sold out his entire plant to William H. Page, then of Greenville, Connecticut.

William H. Page first began the manufacture of wood type in 1854, and was then twenty-five years old. Located at that time at South Windham, he continued there until 1857, when he removed to Greenville and manufactured there for about twenty years moving thence to Norwich, Connecticut, where his works have been located up to the present time. On January 4, of this year, the William H. Page Wood Type Company sold its entire plant to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located at Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

About July 1, next, the entire plant will be removed from Norwich to Two Rivers, and a business of forty-five years standing in the old State of Connecticut will, like the proverbial star of empire, take its way westward.

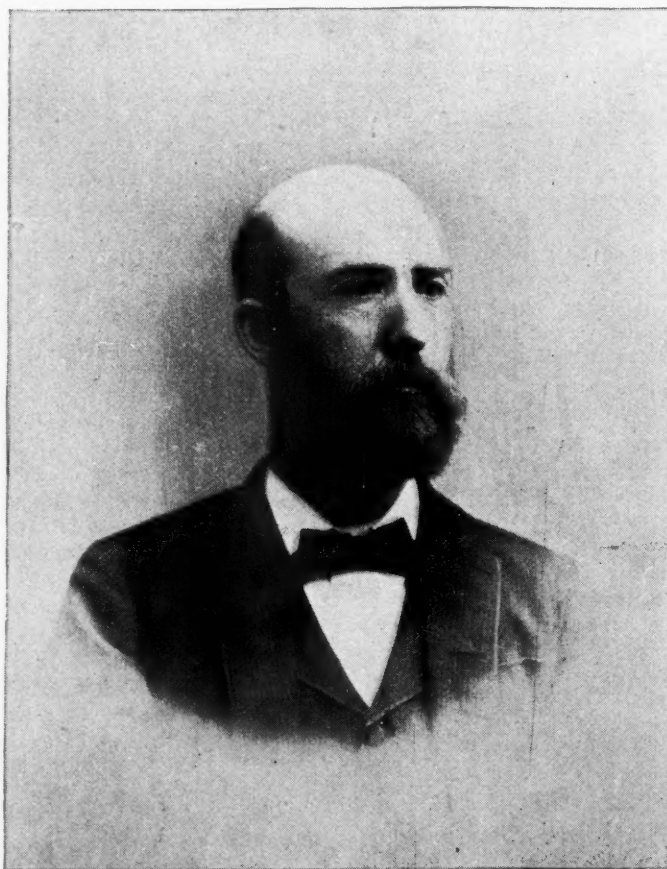
Mr. Page has done more than any other man toward the development of the manufacture of wood type. As a letter designer his equal has never appeared. About the year 1872 he issued a catalogue of chromatic border and type that at once placed him

at the head of the business in the world. The intricate and artistic designs of this color work have never been equaled by our best printers to this day. Mr. Page issued a thousand of these catalogues at a cost to his firm of \$10,000. All the designs in this magnificent catalogue emanated from Mr. Page's fertile brain. He has taken many patents upon type faces and type-making machines, and is also an inventor of distinction in other branches of trade. A few years ago he secured letters patent for producing type by the new stamping process, and now has this style of type protected by nine domestic and four foreign patents. The machines for producing type under this process are wonderful pieces of mechanism which can stamp no less than 100,000 letters per day, and will eventually revolutionize the manufacture of wood type in the plain and standard faces.

By the transfer of his plant to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company Mr. Page does not retire from the business, but becomes

a stockholder in the western company, and while he will not hereafter be directly identified with the manufacturing process, the benefit of his vast experience will still be enjoyed by the men in charge.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, which now becomes the greatest producer of wood type in the world, and probably manufactures more than all others in the world combined, has had a most phenomenal growth. Its first appearance as J. E. Hamilton was in 1880. Mr. Hamilton was at that time a mechanic, working at the bench in Two Rivers, without money or business experience. Receiving a call from the local printer, whose stock of wood type was limited, for the words "Turner Hall" in a line of type mounted on one block to run across a half sheet bill, the result was so satisfactory that Mr. Hamilton began to do a little thinking, and he soon produced several fonts of wood type



J. E. HAMILTON.

for this same printer. Having no knowledge of the requirements of type as to accuracy, etc., these fonts of type were necessarily very defective and would hardly stand comparison with the goods produced by this firm today. After producing these fonts of type an order was received from a neighboring printer, and thus the business started.

Mr. Hamilton deserted his bench, and, setting up a small foot-power saw in the loft of his dwelling house, he issued circulars at first to the printers in his immediate vicinity, soliciting a share of their patronage. The type produced was called holly wood type, and the process of manufacturing it was essentially different from any heretofore known. The faces of the type were sawed out of thin strips of holly wood and then mounted on their bases. While not so good an article as the old style of end wood type, it made a cheap article and enabled printers of moderate means to compete for the trade of poster printing. In a short time the business increased so rapidly that a little capital was required and also more room, and in 1881 the firm of Hamilton & Katz appeared,



a factory building was erected, more machinery purchased and set up, and the sale of holly wood type was pushed until the term became familiar to printers throughout the country.

The firm ran along under this name until 1885, when Mr. Katz sold his interest, and the firm became Hamilton & Baker; meanwhile trade had been constantly on the increase, and in 1887 a new plant was purchased and the firm began the manufacture of a complete line of printers' wood goods. In 1888 Mr. Baker severed his connection with the firm and the business was reorganized as a stock company under its present name, with J. E. Hamilton as president and general manager, and has since continued under this style. Mr. Hamilton has been the soul of the concern since its infancy. He has superintended all the details of the manufacturing and financial management, and designed and constructed intricate machines at the company's own machine shops which have greatly cheapened the cost of production of all articles in the firm's line, and have placed the firm at the head of the business in the world. For the past two years the company has kept constantly employed two experienced machine builders in constructing the special machines designed by Mr. Hamilton. In many instances these machines produce fully ten times the amount formerly turned out by the best machines in use. From the small order of eleven years ago the business of the firm has grown to the aggregate of nearly a quarter of a million per annum, employing one hundred and fifty skilled workmen in the manufacture of its goods.

One peculiarity, and an astonishing one it is, is the fact that until recently purchasing the Page business, the firm derived no benefit from the long experience of its competitors. Entering the field unaided and alone in the West, it never sought the services of one of their workmen, but proceeded to unravel the problems of the manufacture of wood type and wood goods, gathering its experience by hard knocks, and always triumphing in the end.

In 1889 a Chicago branch was established under the management of W. C. Luse, who has since continued in charge. Previous to removing the works of the Page Company at Norwich to Two Rivers, the firm will establish a branch at New York City under the management of one of the most experienced printers' supply men in the United States. Liberal and aggressive in his policy, Mr. Hamilton has guided his company safely over the dangerous places which occur in the career of all business ventures, and placed it upon a substantial basis, enjoying the full confidence of its friends and respected by its competitors.

The manufacture of wood type is quite intricate, requiring considerable skill in its production and the use of accurate machinery. Very little holly wood type is now produced by this firm. Its perfected machines enable it to produce end wood type at prices very little in advance of the cost of holly, except in the larger sizes, which the firm still continues to manufacture under the holly

system, as they claim it to be more durable and less liable to warp than the end wood. The timber from which the type is cut is sawed from the end of a log to a thickness somewhat more than type-high in the winter months when the weather is cold to enable the timber to freeze and remain so for some time. As the season advances and the weather grows warmer, the timber dries out and should season at least two years in this manner before being prepared for the manufacture of type. After being thoroughly seasoned it is dressed by hand with smoothing planes and planed type-high, which is  $\frac{921}{1000}$  of an inch. The smooth and even face so often admired on wood type is then applied, after which the process of cutting type on the block is proceeded with. The machines for doing this work are quite a novelty; they enable the operator to cut a twelve-line letter from a thirty-line pattern, or an eighteen-line letter from the same pattern, as he desires, and also other sizes. The cutter which removes the wood runs at a high rate of speed, being no less than 18,000 revolutions per minute.

After the machine work on the type is completed it goes to the trimming department, where each type is closely examined, the corners cut out with carving tools, the edges smoothed off to give a clear impression and all imperfections removed. It would be impossible in a short article to give all the interesting details of the manufacture of wood type and wood goods, and it is a pity the works are so far removed from the average printer as to bar him from observing the details of a business in which he is so deeply interested.

The works of this company at present occupy three distinct plants, two situated at Two Rivers and the one recently purchased at Norwich. Operations are in active progress looking to the consolidation of the whole business of manufacturing in one plant. The present type factory and office will be abandoned and sixty feet

east of the case factory, which is 67 by 125 feet and three stories high, will be constructed a new factory building 40 by 100 feet, two stories, to be used for type purposes. This will be connected to a brick fireproof office building 30 by 38 feet, with pattern room in second story. Adjoining this building will be a new warehouse and finishing department 40 by 100 feet and three stories high.

The machines of the entire plant will be driven by an improved Corliss engine of 250-horse power, located directly between the two factory buildings. The plant will be lighted by electricity under the Edison incandescent system, generated by its own dynamos. It will be protected against fire by a complete system of sprinklers and steam fire pumps connected by hydrants with all parts of the works, and heated by the Sturtevant hot air blast system.

The works are situated on lots having several hundred feet of river frontage which are docked and capable of floating the largest vessels to the factory door. Taken as a whole, this plant will constitute the most complete one in the country for the manufacture of printers' wood goods.



WILLIAM H. PAGE.



## A PRINTERS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA TO EDUCATE YOUNG MEN.

The second meeting of the Printers' Technical School was held in Philadelphia, Thursday evening, March 6. Philip Margerum, president of the organization, explained its nature and purposes, and the secretary, Richard Linn, read a letter from Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, expressing the warmest sympathy with the movement, and the earnest wishes of the pressmen for its success and rapid development.

Since the first meeting and organization of the school, numerous congratulatory and encouraging letters have been received from Philadelphia and New York printing houses. Theodore De Vinne, of the latter city, sent two handsome and interesting volumes on printing as a donation to the library of the school. Another printing firm in the same city sent \$25.

It is the intention, as far as possible, to carry on the school in such a manner that not only journeymen printers and apprentices will take an interest in it, but that the employing printers of Philadelphia will realize that it will be not only a benefit to the practical printer and the profession to aid the school, but a good investment from a business point of view. In this connection abundant evidence of the good will of employers has already been received, and at the meetings George H. Buchanan, a prominent employing printer, was present.

J. Luther Ringwalt, author of "The Encyclopedia of Printing," delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive talk on printing, covering in rapid, but very comprehensive style, the progress of man in the art from its earliest stages down to the present day explaining many of the difficulties in the way of advancement and the alternate strokes of good and ill fortune that befell those who did most to bring it to its present stage of perfection. He said that as it was formerly called the "art preservative," it might now be said to be the art that employs all other arts, because in its various ramifications it takes in nearly all the others.

Thomas Harrison, of the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, also delivered an address. He was followed by John Whitehead. The school is solely established for the purposes of instruction and improvement, and will in no way be connected with or conflict with any other organization of printers.

The next meeting will be addressed by Thomas MacKellar, of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Johnson Type-foundry), and at every meeting in the future some well-known and practical printer, or person prominently identified with the typographical or publishing interests, will deliver an instructive lecture.

## A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

At a recent meeting of the St. Paul Typothetæ, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the United States government printing, without charge, and delivering free to our customers, upward of two hundred million envelopes yearly, the printing of which amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and properly belongs to the job printers of the country, beg to report the following:

WHEREAS, Through the effects of this intermeddling, the prices for printing envelopes have been brought down below the cost of labor, thereby closing the channels to which such work belongs—the job printers of the United States; and

WHEREAS, We have every reason to believe that this detriment to our business is growing and that we are constantly losing work that properly belongs to us, by this continued action of the government, with which it is beyond our power to compete; and

WHEREAS, Believing the citizens of the United States are willing and desire to return an adequate compensation to the printers of the United States for such work properly executed; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Typothetæ of the city of St. Paul, an organization embracing all the employing printers (and a branch of the national organization), that a great injustice is done to a large body of workmen, by reason of government interference in labor which properly belongs to the citizen; that the efforts of the employing printers are confronted by the ponderous power of the general government in the furnishing of printed envelopes, making no charge for the printing, and forwarding same in any quantity from Washington,

free of expense to the consumer, thus rendering competition on the part of printers impracticable.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the proper authorities to remedy this great and increasing evil.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all the Typothetæ organizations, the postmaster-general, and to our representatives in congress assembled.

W. T. RICH, Secretary.

GEORGE M. STANCHFIELD, President.

## AWARDS FOR PAPER FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

The awards for the paper for the public printing have been made. The most important are as follows:

First Class Ledger Paper.—900 reams to L. L. Brown Paper Company, 20 cents; Keith Paper Company, 1,000 reams at 14.1 cents, 2,000 reams at 14.8 cents, 500 reams at 14.2 cents and 1,000 reams at 14.9 cents; Mount Holly Paper Company, 2,500 reams at 14.1 cents; Parsons Paper Company, 4,000 reams at 17.7 cents.

Second Class Ledger.—Mount Holly Paper Company, 6,000 reams 9.8 to 10 cents.

Writing Paper.—The successful bidders were Stoever & Devoll, Alex. Balfour, O. F. H. Warren, and Winona Paper Company at prices ranging from 6.3 to 7.7 cents.

Book Printing Paper, Class A.—In this class the successful bidders were F. W. McDowell, W. M. Singerly and Stoever & Devoll at prices ranging from 3.8 to 3.9 cents.

Book Printing Paper, Class B.—F. W. McDonell was the successful bidder at 4.9 cents.

Syms & Dudley received the award for 100 reams colored writing at 8 cents.

The award for plate paper, 100,000 pounds at 8.9 cents, went to the Peter Adams Company.

The awards for artificial parchment, 15,000 pounds at 15.3 cents, went to the Fairfield Paper Company as also did that for parchment deed at 14.7 cents.

The Mount Holly Paper Company was awarded the map paper, 100,000 pounds at 17 cents.

The awards for tissue paper went to A. G. Elliot & Co., Bulkley, Ward & Co. and F. R. Coffin, and cardboard to A. G. Elliot & Co., Linton Brothers & Co., Alex. Balfour, Stoever & Devoll and Bulkley, Ward & Co.; cover paper to A. G. Elliot & Co. and Alex. Balfour, and manila paper A. G. Elliot & Co. and Bulkley, Ward & Co.

## IMPERMEABLE WRAPPING PAPER.

A receipt for manufacturing a paper absolutely impermeable by water, and of great suppleness, is given as follows in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of thirteen pounds of glycerine with one and one-half gallons of water, and while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it. After being taken out the paper is soaked in another composed of about three pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

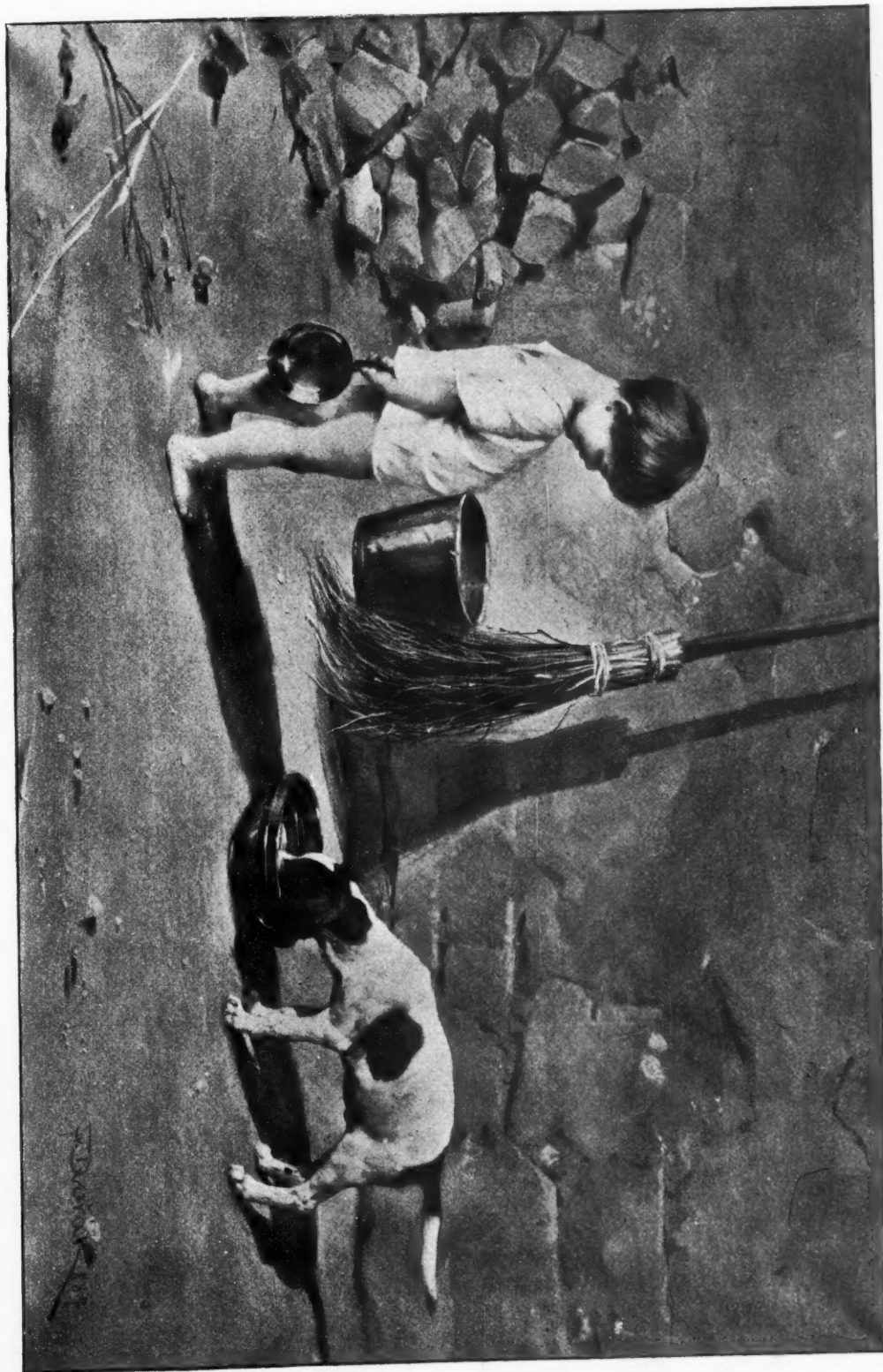
The chief feature of the preparation lies in the fact that when a combination of bichromate potash and gelatine is exposed to the light the last-named product becomes insoluble and can be submitted to a high temperature without becoming fluid.

Another method consists in preparing in a dark chamber a solution of glycerine and bichromate of potash. The paper is passed through this solution and is then exposed to light.

## GOLD LEAF.

Gold beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thinness that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold-leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of 1,500 volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged 400 pages each.—*Boston Cultivator*.





THE MORNING MEAL.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by STEVENS & MORRIS, 24 Cortlandt street, New York.



## WINTER SESSION OF THE WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual session of the Wisconsin Press Association was held in the agricultural rooms, Capitol building, Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18, 1891. President J. B. Price in the chair. The members in attendance, about one hundred and forty in number, were welcomed in a characteristic speech by Governor Peck, which was happily responded to by W. T. Street, of the Superior *Inter Ocean*.

The president then read his annual address, which was as follows:

*Members of the Wisconsin Press:*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Association aims to accomplish desired ends by united effort, that cannot be attained as well, if at all, by individual effort.

Our constitution says the object of its compact is to "promote the interests of the press, enlarge its usefulness and cultivate friendly relations and a spirit of fraternal regard among its members."

How well we have followed the chief end of our existence is difficult to determine. It is certain that something has been done in the past thirty-odd years, along all the lines indicated in our preamble, but there is still much more to do before the Wisconsin press reaches the acme of its possibilities. We sometimes plume ourselves over the fact that ours is the father of American press organizations, but the honor counts for little unless we are also in the van of practical achievements. There is no valid reason why the Badger publishers should not enjoy as many privileges, manage their affairs as sagaciously, make their papers as readable and profitable, as the fraternity, similarly conditioned, in any other part of the world. We should also receive as considerate treatment at the hands of the state, for nowhere does the press do more for the general advancement of the commonwealth than the editors of Wisconsin.

It is sometimes said we, as an association, are great on summer "outings" but small on winter "innings." If there has been any foundation for such innuendoes in the past, let this session be so full of valuable results as to fully overcome all former defects. The meeting is for friendly discussion, and, as far as may be, to arrive at practical conclusions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every person present will take part freely, and act for the best. We are here to consider expediencies, needed legislation, fraternal comity, and the general advancement of the "art preservative."

Our papers should be short, pointed and directed, as far as possible, toward definite ends. Let us try to find out just what we ought to have in any given line, and then proceed to crystallize it into vital form.

This is an age of nip and tuck. Time was when a printer could get along fairly well with a cheese-press, a few fonts of shoe-pegs, and an abnormally small nose for news; but in these days of close competition, it is coming to require the combined resources of tact, skill, art and intelligence for a paper, in any given community, "to make its calling and election sure." Especially its election!

Invention, electricity, telegraphy, patent "inwards," patent "outwards" and patent brains have so multiplied, subdivided and centralized the news markets as to produce a complete transformation. A country weekly or even a fair-sized city daily, can no longer keep up with the procession as a general news dispenser. As concentrating forces have driven the public to a few favored centers for commercial commodities, and relegated the old-time skilled mechanic to the "custom grind" of his little neighborhood, so has the hard hand of fate "put a corner on events" and closely circumscribed the field of the rural editor. He can no longer declare: "The world is my parish." He feels himself forced into a "pent-up Utica" for the exercise of his powers. In face of the great dailies, he cannot now adjust his chases nor his purse to the endless flow of news. But need he repine? Not necessarily.

When Sir Walter Scott found himself eclipsed in the realm of poetry by Lord Byron, a star of more brilliant magnitude, he wisely sought fame and fortune in the field of romance, where his old rival could not disturb. And he discovered his highland home filled with themes of interest to all mankind.

The country press cannot successfully vie with the metropolitan in the domain of general news; but just as truly the great dailies are powerless to furnish the balm of consolation which a live local paper supplies its patrons, when turned to the true ideal. Someone has said that there is a time in every man's life when he is forced to conclude that no grain of corn can come to him except upon the allotted spot of ground that is given him to till. That time has come to the large mass of newspapers, and the situation must be accepted.

When the thrifty Bohemian farmers realized themselves, by the tide of destiny, doomed to coax a livelihood from five or ten acres of soil per family, they studied diligently the law of compensations, and found rich returns in tilling deeper and tilling better. The results were golden harvests and well-filled barns. *Mulum in parvo* used to be a familiar heading in our papers. It must become the shibboleth for many of us in our callings. Much in a little. This is a hopeful resort for relief to many who feel the encroachments of irresistible competition. Work your local fields more assiduously. Fertilize the soil with industry; plow deep and harrow fine. Put in the choicest seeds of your intellect and versatility. Make your subscribers feel that every issue of the paper is as welcome as a letter from home. Get the

community to feel that it is a vital part of the body corporate and not a parasite; indigenous not exotic. The home paper should be alive to the best interests of the town and its people. It should be an oracle, as it were—if possible as magnetic and inspiring as far-famed Apollo of Delphi. To gain such a hold upon the affections of a local constituency requires talent of no mean order. But it is forthcoming in Wisconsin. Our provincial papers are yearly growing better, broader and nearer the every-day life of the masses.

With this nearness to the people should also come broader equipment. There never was a period in the history of newspapers when correct thinkers, with sound impulses, were needed more than now. The whole social, political and religious fabric is in a state of unrest. Foundation principles are being disturbed by the heedless, slipshod utterances of eager demagogues, and the devil-may-care vaporings of irresponsible agitators. Order must be brought out of this chaos of ideas. If the press of the country is to play an important part in settling vexed questions, those who are at the Archimedean levers must become properly settled themselves. They should become well grounded in the axioms and underlying principles of social, economical and moral science. They must learn to know what the right is; be brave enough to assert it and patient enough to wait its triumphs. When it once gets abroad that an editor's heart is right, his patrons will stand by him through many vicissitudes. When they see that his head is right and that he is informed on the questions of the day, his opinions will carry weight and very often conviction. Thus, with warm hearts and trained heads, I believe that the members of the Wisconsin press will, in the future, even more grandly than in the past, fill an important niche in the temple of fame.

This was followed by an able and interesting paper on "Editorial Character," by A. J. Dodge, of the *State Journal*, the essential attributes of which he declared were truth, intelligence and industry, which are promotive of sincerity, fairness and independence.

E. D. Coe, of the *Whitewater Register*, on behalf of the committee on legislation, made a detailed report, the essence of which was that the newspaper men of Wisconsin do not ask any changes in the statutes as affecting their guild, except as to the law of libel. No publisher asks exemption from punishment of the willful or careless detractor. But in view of the present work of the press and the conditions which surround it, occasional wrong will be done and done innocently, and when all possible reparation has been made, it held that the publisher should be shielded from legal prosecution prompted solely by motives of greed or malice. The report was adopted, after a lengthened discussion, and the committee made a standing committee to look after matters of a similar character.

H. F. Bliss, of the *Janesville Gazette*, read an interesting paper upon the "Cooper Law and the Newspaper," which provoked considerable discussion, participated in by a large number of members. On motion the whole subject was laid upon the table, after which the association took a recess to 2 P.M.

On reassembling "Wisconsin and Minnesota Libel Laws" was discussed in one of the most interesting papers of the session by J. M. Chapple, of the *Ashland Press*. He was followed by F. A. Worden, in a plain, practical talk on "How to Run a Country Newspaper," after which Mr. Nagle, of the *Manitowoc Pilot*, presented an able and carefully prepared opinion on the subject "Should Newspaper Men Hold Office?"

Colonel Watrous presented, in tender and loving phrase, a fitting testimonial to the memory of the late Gen. George C. Ginty, and with this closed the exercises of the afternoon.

The evening session was held in the assembly chamber. A good attendance listened to Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York (editor of the *Review of Reviews*), who delivered an interesting lecture on "Higher Education, as related to Journalism." Miss Kellogg, of Chicago, followed with an address on "Associated Woman," and Mr. E. C. Gotty, of Minnesota, read a humorous poem.

Thursday's morning session was largely devoted to business. Resolutions were adopted, all in a thankful strain, for the attentions shown visitors while in the city. The legislature was asked to make a liberal appropriation for Wisconsin's exhibit at the coming World's Fair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. E. Heg, Lake Geneva. Vice-Presidents—E. Hurlburt, Oconomowoc; Samuel Shaw, Crandon; E. D. Charlton, Brodhead; L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee; John Nagle, Manitowoc; Charles W. Bowron, Oshkosh; John H. Powers, Baraboo; F. F.



Morgan, Cumberland; E. D. Coe, Whitewater. Secretary — F. W. Coon, Edgerton. Treasurer — J. M. Chapple, Ashland. Executive Committee — M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville; T. B. Reid, Appleton; David Decker, Green Bay; B. J. Price, Hudson, and O. D. Brandenburg, Madison.

Various schemes for the next summer's outing were presented, the most popular one being a steamer trip from St. Paul to Dubuque and a return to La Crosse by the same means.

Taken altogether, the proceedings were of a highly instructive character. On parting there was one theme on all tongues, the splendid service which the retiring president, B. J. Price, had rendered, who has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he possesses the esteem and kindest regard of every member of the association.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

LAREW, THE PRINTER, Knoxville, Tennessee. A large assortment of fair, average commercial work.

THOMAS P. NICHOLS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Handsome and effective silk-fringed concert programme.

W. H. O'BRIEN & Co., St. Louis. Business card in colors, attractive, original in design and well balanced.

SMITH & RAY, Tacoma, Washington. Firm card in colors. Design artistic, but, but, but — the same old story.

A. MEEKIN & Co., Troy, New York. Two programmes worthy of and executed by an artist, and the pressman helped him materially.

MCGILL & WALLACE, Washington, D. C. Several specimens of artistic printing, the composition and presswork on which are worthy of all praise.

SYL. LESTER & Co., Atlanta, Georgia. A large number of stock certificates executed in colors and bronze, every one of which is a job to be proud of.

KLINGER & STEARNS, Sedalia, Missouri. Note and bill heads, cards, etc., in colors, the tints of which are made from patent leather, and all of which will pass muster.

VOLKSZEITUNG PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota. Circulars in which Keystone Series 5 and 7, Combination 98, Series 1 and Dragon borders are used to advantage.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SONS, Battle Creek, Michigan. A very neat and unique organ concert programme, each page of which contains a single number and the name of the artist.

A. V. HAIGHT, Poughkeepsie, New York. A thirty-two-page book, containing specimens of printing executed at his office. Price 50 cents. Address A. V. Haight, 12 Liberty street, Poughkeepsie.

JOSEPH C. DUPONT, Westfield, Massachusetts. A handsome sixteen-page souvenir, printed on coated paper with multi-colored inks. Each page is a gem, and the presswork, as a whole, is worthy of commendation.

C. B. HIBBERD, South Bend, Indiana. A handsomely executed catalogue of thirty-two pages and cover. Typographically it is a very neatly designed and executed job, while the presswork on the cuts is all that could be desired.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. A general assortment of every-day job printing — the kind of work we like to examine and commend — neat, attractive though unpretentious — work likely to secure and retain a customer.

DANDO PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia. A number of specimens of artistic printing, the execution of which, in composition and presswork, fully sustains the well-earned reputation of this establishment for turning out good work.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SONS, Battle Creek, Michigan. A handsome souvenir of twenty-two pages and cover, giving a brief historical and descriptive account of the phenomenal progress made by this firm during the past seven years. Also an interesting

chapter on "How Type Is Made." It is printed on heavy coated paper; the presswork is simply perfection, and it goes without saying that the business men of Battle Creek do not go outside of that city to have their printing done.

F. DIAMOND, Winthrop, Minnesota. Several specimens of commercial printing, such as circulars, letter, note and bill heads, statements, receipts, cards, etc., worthy of praise, especially the firm business card in colors, which is well proportioned and attractive.

J. H. MAYERS & Co., Fort Smith, Arkansas. Firm card embossed and in colors. The design and execution are worthy of praise. It would add materially to its symmetrical appearance, however, if the words "Printers, Stationers, Binders" were a little more prominent.

CARL H. UHLER, Bunker Hill, Illinois. Annual circular and calendar. Too much straining after effect. A plainer job with the means at his disposal would have appeared to much better advantage. The colors do not harmonize, the register is imperfect and the presswork is far from being what it should be.

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Middlesborough, Kentucky. Several samples of somewhat pretentious letter and note heads in colors. The designs are creditable, but the execution is far from being "O. K." When will printers learn that such efforts, to be effective, must have perfect curves and joints, and that good presswork is indispensable?

GEORGE LEWIS & SON, Selkirk, Scotland. A large variety of artistic specimens of printing, mostly in colors, which for beauty of design, perfection of execution, harmonious blending of colors and first-class presswork would be difficult to surpass. We are within the bounds of moderation when we state that every sample before us is a gem of the first water.

ALSO from Moulton's Printing House, Schenectady, N. Y.; Robert K. Thomas, Fernwood, Ill.; Daniel A. Chambon; Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.; The Correspondent Printing, Publishing and Binding House, Piqua, Ohio; Charles E. Marble, Chicago; Henry Gillett, Olean, N. Y.; Thomas Nichols, Lynn, Mass.; Free Trader Office, Ottawa, Ill., two odd though really meritorious specimens of jobwork; "Christie, the Fine Printer," Brandon, Man; The State Printing and Publishing Company, Olympia, Wash.; Robinson & Stephens, Boston, Mass.; N. P. Gatling & Co., Norfolk, Va.; Cushing Printing Company, Chicago; Quirk & Co., Cincinnati; Pueblo Printing Company, Pueblo, Colo.

#### CALENDARS.

THE following calendars were received too late for notice in the February number: Vandercook & Co., engravers, 407 Dearborn street, Chicago, neat calendar in brown, the principal feature of which is half-tone cut of six pug dogs, an excellent piece of work; the Courier Company, Buffalo, New York, lithographed calendar, in gold, drab and brown in their usual good style; the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, highly colored calendar, showing different design for each month, in coloring and design, a joy to look upon; C. C. Bartis & Bro., Baltimore, Maryland.

#### NEW BOOKS.

PAINTING IN OIL; A Practical Manual for the Use of Students. Square 12mo., cloth; \$1.

"The thorough preparation that appears in Miss McLaughlin's writings, and her clear, direct style, have given her a place of distinction among makers of art books. In the present volume she gives a lucid statement of the scientific theories and facts relative to colors, treating the whole subject broadly as well as technically. This book is also largely realistic, enlarging on the material side of the subject, the tools which the student should use and the best method of handling them."—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, by Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Thomas Rees, president Illinois Press Association; Abraham Garrison, George Mather's Sons, New York; J. C. McQuiddy and J. N. Hudson, Nashville, Tennessee; W. C. Gage, Battle Creek, Michigan; E. W. Stephens, president National Editorial Association, Columbia, Missouri.

## CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *News*, of this city, will occupy its new building, April 1. It will also be enlarged, and will thereafter issue a country edition.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company, makers of wood type and wood goods for printers, have removed to 327 and 329 Dearborn street.

At the Columbian Exposition in this city, space has already been taken for an exhibit showing the entire process of the manufacture of ledger paper.

THE office of the Law News Bureau, has been removed to room 611 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street. Its officers are W. H. Ellis, president, George D. Ellis, secretary.

THE establishments heretofore doing business under the names of W. B. Conkey, and Knapp & Johnston Company, have been consolidated and are now doing business under the style of W. B. Conkey Company.

MAJOR HANDY, Superintendent of the Department of Promotion and Publicity of the World's Fair, will soon be in a position to supply interesting information in connection therewith to every paper favorable to the enterprise.

WILLIAM C. HOLLISTER & BRO., now at 119 Clark street, will shortly remove to 148 and 150 Monroe street, the old Rand-McNally building, where, with enlarged facilities, they will be better able to meet the demands of their increasing business.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ, held on February 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Blakely; vice-presidents, P. F. Pettibone, Charles E. Leonard; secretary, Thomas Knapp; treasurer, Franz Gindele; executive committee—A. McNally, chairman; R. R. Donnelley, W. P. Dunn, Amos Pettibone, Frederick Barnard.

THE monthly banquet of the Chicago Paper Club was given at the Wellington Hotel, February 19. Among the speakers were Melville E. Stone, who spoke on "Newspapers Read Abroad," Judge Prendergast, whose topic was "Paper, Good or Bad," and P. F. Pettibone, who found new ideas in his text, "Sermons in Stones." A number of guests were present, and all were agreeably entertained, and passed a pleasant evening.

At a meeting of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, held on Saturday, March 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. F. Sullivan; vice-president, George Meinz; treasurer, J. H. Bowman; financial secretary, M. Knowles; recording secretary, M. J. Ford; executive committee—M. Curtis, W. Casey, M. J. Kiley; board of directors—William Young, J. Donnelly, J. Kelly, George Nolan, F. Beck; guardian, C. Rogers; delegate, Henry Wendorff; alternate, W. H. Casey.

A widely known lithographing establishment in Buffalo recently received from a western customer a circular note, announcing the death of the head of the firm. The notes were lithographed by a large house in Chicago. The head of the Buffalo house gave the note to his shorthand clerk, who is ambitious to rise in the business, and told him to write a letter of condolence. When it was handed in for signature the lithographer read the following:

"———: We are greatly pained to learn of the loss sustained by your firm, and extend to you our heartiest sympathy. We notice that the circular you send us, announcing Mr. ——'s death, is lithographed by Chicago parties. We regret that you did not see it in your way to let us figure on this job. The next time there is a bereavement in your house we shall be glad to

quote you on lithographed circulars, and are confident that we can give you better work at less cost than anybody else in the business. Trusting we may soon have an opportunity of quoting you prices, we remain, with profound sympathy, yours truly, ——."

—*Buffalo Courier*.

As far as learned the following named individuals have announced themselves candidates for the positions named, at the annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, to be held Wednesday, March 25: President, A. H. Brown; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy and Edward Langston; recording secretary and organizer, O. G. Wood, T. N. Francis and W. D. Kinney; sergeant-at-arms, James Rathgeber; delegates to International Typographical Union—James Gunthorp, H. S. Streat, W. S. Timblin, George W. Jarse, Charles P. Stiles, Frank A. Kidd, W. J. Creevy, D. J. Lyman, James T. McCullough, John Conway, W. G. Glennon.

MR. JOHN WAGNER, of the Wilson & Wagner Lithographic Company, Chicago, died at his residence, Wiedland street, on March 5, aged forty-four years. This gentleman was well and favorably known throughout the country as one of the ablest workmen in the lithographic trade. He was for some years foreman of the press department of the Strowbridge Lithographic Company, Cincinnati, which he left to assume a similar position with Culver, Page & Hoyne, of this city. He afterward associated himself with Mr. Wilson, under the name and title of the Wilson & Wagner Lithographing Company. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

THE famous Gutenberg bible recently purchased by Mr. Ellsworth at the Brayton Ives sale in New York, for which \$14,500 was paid, arrived in Chicago, Friday, March 13. It was carefully unpacked and immediately taken to the Art Institute, where it was deposited in a handsome ebony case specially constructed for its reception. Although the Gutenberg bible, published in 1455, was the first book ever printed with movable types, "the print and paper are yet pure and clean, the illuminations shine out resplendent in their burnished gold and unfading blue as when first laid on by the limner's brush." A number of the leaves are uncut, and measure 11½ by 15¾ inches on the leaf. On the outer margins can be easily described the holes made by the pins by which the sheets were fastened while going through the press. There are 641 leaves, printed in double columns, forty-two lines to the column. The initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. The first volume contains 324 leaves, of which there is one in fac simile, and ends with Psalms; the second volume has 317 leaves, of which sixteen are in fac simile.

## TRADE NOTES.

JOHN N. FARRAR, printer, Fort Lupton, Colorado, has sold out.

W. H. MANSFIELD, job printer, Portland, Oregon, has sold out.

B. H. TOWNSEND, printer and publisher, Durham, Ontario, has sold out.

DOAN & SANDY, printers, Santa Barbara, California, have dissolved partnership.

T. B. & L. WILLIAMS, printers, Hamilton, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

LAIN & Co., printers and publishers, Brooklyn, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE Marsh Printing Company, of Bedford City, Virginia, is about to enlarge its capacity.

S. P. ROUNDS has decided to remove the old Hastings (Neb.) *Gazette-Journal* to Salt Lake City.

THE state printing for Nebraska was divided between Pace, Williams & North and the *State Journal*, of Lincoln, and the Festner Printing Company, of Omaha.

EDWARD L. MILLER, manufacturer of the Paragon paper cutting machines, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, reports the call for his popular machines constantly on the increase. The Paragon



has been in use thirteen years and is proving itself a most excellent cutter.

HENRY C. DANIELS, printer, Hartford, Connecticut, has been succeeded by Daniels & Wiley.

C. O. BRANCHEMIN ET FILS, printers, Montreal, who were burned out lately, intend to rebuild at once.

THE Southern Printers' Supply Company, dealers in type, presses and ink, Atlanta, Georgia, is closing out.

ELMER P. SARGENT, JR., & Co., printers and stationers, Boston, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership.

THE International Telegram Company has been incorporated at Jersey City, New Jersey, to print and publish books and newspapers; capital stock, \$300,000.

THE Miner Publishing Company has been incorporated at Barker, Montana, to publish a newspaper and conduct a general printing business; capital stock, \$60,000.

ENOCH POND, printer, San Francisco, California, has consolidated his business with the S. Carson Company and will supervise the printing department of that concern.

MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, advertise a new metal quoin, the Nitschke, which is claimed to be one that wears well and does not slip.

THE Opinion Printing & Publishing Company has been incorporated at Pueblo, Colorado, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to publish a newspaper and do a general printing business.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., printers and publishers, Baltimore, Maryland, have dissolved partnership, Isaac Kleiner retiring. The remaining partners continue the business under the old style.

THE label and job office of Parker & Son, 908 Fourth street northwest, and Ninth and H streets northeast, Charlton Heights, Prince George's county, Maryland, has removed to Oakland, Maryland.

THE business of H. S. Crocker & Co., paper dealers, printers and manufacturing stationers, at San Francisco, has been transferred to the recently organized H. S. Crocker Company, which has a capital of \$150,000.

MR. GEORGE E. DUNBAR has formed a partnership with Mr. W. E. Eaton, of the Malden (Mass.) *News*, and will conduct a well-equipped job department which has been established in connection with the paper.

MR. THOMAS P. ELLIOTT, a well-known contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, has established himself in business in Toronto, Ontario, under the name of the Elliott Illustrating Company. The operating gallery is 28 by 25 feet.

COSACK & Co., lithographers, of Buffalo, New York, have sent us one of their zylonite calendars, a handsome novelty in the calendar line, and a most attractive piece of work. On page 519 appears the advertisement of this firm. Notice recent change in it.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) Printing and Publishing Company, who enjoy a high reputation in their line, have recently occupied commodious new quarters on Vincent street, where they have five floors, each 47 by 100 feet. The officers of the company are: W. M. Day, president; F. J. Staral, secretary; G. H. Gardner, treasurer, and A. Wintemberg, superintendent.

A FRIEND in St. John, Apache county, Arizona, sends us a postal sent by R. D. Wilson, Collierville, Tennessee, offering to furnish 500 letterheads, billheads, statements, all in nice boxes, of 125 sheets each, for \$1.75. The postal before us looks as if the office sending it out had the *smallpox*, and had it bad; in fact it looks as though it had come from a \$1.75 office.

We acknowledge the receipt from J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Connecticut, of a neat and attractive catalogue devoted to a description, features and illustration of his two-revolution presses. In his circular Mr. Cranston says: "These presses are of the latest design, built from new patterns, with special reference to solidity

and least degree of wear. For ease in running, convenience in handling, and adaptability to various grades of work, they are unexcelled, attaining the best results with economy of labor. We invite inquiries, and will promptly respond in personal interview or correspondence, as may be desired."

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed at Camden, New Jersey, by the Stewart & Woolley Company. The objects of the corporation are to purchase materials for the printing, binding and publishing of the periodicals known as the *Philadelphia Music and Drama* and *Philadelphia Music Journal*. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, and the amount paid in is stated to be \$1,000.

THE April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a full and detailed description of the Miehle press—built by the Miehle Printing Press Manufacturing Company—a machine which is destined ere long to become a general favorite. Mr. R. P. Yorkston, a gentleman who certainly needs no introduction to our readers, is the eastern manager, with his office at 114 Tribune building, New York.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) *World* has recently added a new Stone-metz web perfecting press to its plant. Its length over all is only 9 feet, its width about 6 feet; the highest part of the machine stands about 5 feet 6 inches above the floor. It does not require a pit. It prints and folds about 10,000 eight-page papers an hour. The press is so constructed that the roll of paper can be placed upon the top or on the floor.

#### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Oak Cliff paper mill at Dallas, Texas, is ready to start up.

THE Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, will enlarge its plant.

SHERWOOD & RAYMOND, wholesale paper dealers, Penn Yan, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE Nelson Paper Company, at Minneapolis Minnesota, succeeds the Nelson-Spencer Paper Company.

W. E. S. CRANE, of Bayonne, New Jersey, is organizing a stock company to erect a paper mill at Montgomery, Alabama.

THE Emerson Paper Company has recently put in a new calendering machine at its Star mill, Mechanics Falls, Maine.

STOEVEY & DEVOLL, wholesale paper dealers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have been succeeded by Charles H. M. Stoevey & Co.

THE Castle Mill at Yorkville, Illinois, will probably be rebuilt. A stock company with \$40,000 capital is being organized for the purpose.

It is now very certain that the new pulp and paper mills at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, are to be built. They will cost \$100,000.

MILLS to manufacture pulp and paper from cotton-seed hulls are projected at Memphis, Tennessee, and other points in the Southwest.

G. W. COOKE & Co., paper dealers, at Los Angeles, California, have sold their paper business to Blake, Moffit & Towne, of San Francisco.

C. A. PAULSON, wholesale paper dealer, Dayton, Ohio, has been succeeded by Paulson, Clark & Co., and the firm has removed to Springfield.

THE Muncie (Ind.) Pulp Company, with its ten-ton plant, is turning out seventeen tons daily, and expects to make it twenty tons in the spring.

It is claimed that all the creditors of the Winona Paper Company, except four in Holyoke and vicinity, have signed the agreement to accept 40 cents on the dollar.

THE Parsons Paper Company are offering a new specialty which meets with much favor, in the form of buff sermon paper. It is in fact their popular buff ledger paper, put up in the usual styles of sermon paper. The price is moderate, and while the



color is entirely agreeable, it relieves sensitive eyes in a very grateful manner from the glare of white paper.

THE prospect of a large paper mill at Marinette, Michigan, with a \$200,000 company back of it and one hundred and fifty men employed, pleases the residents immensely.

A MOVEMENT to build strawboard mills to compete with the American Strawboard Company is said to be on foot, and it is reported that these mills are now under construction in Southern Michigan at a point which is kept secret.

THE Anderson Paper Company, recently organized at Toledo by capitalists of that city, will operate mills at Anderson, Indiana, for the manufacture of printing paper. The company have a capital stock of \$100,000, own a five-acre tract at Anderson, and have completed a gas well which experts put down as good for 10,000,000 cubic feet.

SALINA, Kansas, is entertaining the proposition of outside capitalists to establish there a paper mill which shall cost about \$75,000, employ twenty-five hands, and use twenty tons of straw per day, provided the Salina folks will donate a site of about three acres and some money "or its equivalent." There is but one paper mill in the state.

CANADA has fifty-six paper and pulp mills now in operation, employing 2,250 hands. Says the *Canada Lumberman*: "The manufacture of pulp is fast becoming a special industry, and it is probable that before long wood pulp will form a special item of export. The best wood fiber is made from spruce and poplar, of which the country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in those provinces are very favorable."

OUR correspondent when in Springfield, Massachusetts, a short time since, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. M. Hunt, an old-time dealer in paper stock in Chicago and a most genial gentleman. Mr. Hunt is now selling paper stock strictly on commission, and has a large trade with all the principal mills in the East. He has offices both in Springfield and South Lee, Massachusetts, and letters addressed to him at either place will have prompt attention. Residing, as he does, in the heart of the best paper-making section of the country, being familiar with the particular wants of each mill, and being so well and favorably known by the buyers at the mills, he has every advantage in selling, and getting the best possible terms for people dealing through him. Rag dealers in the West will do well to correspond with Mr. Hunt.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Seattle (Washington) printers have adopted a time scale "of \$4 per day.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend the annual ball of Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55.

THE Boston Press Club recently blackballed Colonel Morgan, of the *Post* of that city, who recently discharged the union printers from his office.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, deputy organizer for the State of Georgia, has been elected president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, an honor worthily bestowed.

THANKS for invitation to attend the ball of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, on Thursday evening, February 28. Those who were present, we learn, had a good time.

THE *Pacific Union Printer* says it has been developed that the state office will continue to be run as a thoroughly union office, which is a matter for great congratulation to the craft at large.

THE recent difficulty resulting in a strike which occurred in the office of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, has been settled to the entire satisfaction of both the typographical union and the firm. Matters are now running along smoothly, and everyone appears correspondingly happy.

THE oldest compositor now working at a case in Ohio is doubtless Walsh C. Wolf, eighty-two years of age, who "holds a frame" on the *Columbus Standard*. It is over sixty-five years since he

began to pick up type in the office of the *Baltimore Gazette*, and he has followed his calling faithfully from that early day to the present.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, Raleigh, North Carolina, was elected state printer for North Carolina, by acclamation, on January 20. The election of this gentleman has given general satisfaction, he having proved himself at all times a friend of the printers. He is about thirty years old, one of the brainiest young men in the state.

THE printing and publishing establishment of the Sunday School Union of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tennessee, is owned and controlled exclusively by colored men, and is the only one of the kind in America. Over twenty-five persons are employed, all of whom are colored people except the pressmen and engineer.

THE new web press of the New York *Herald* is to turn out 90,000 copies of four or six page papers per hour, and will be the most prolific in the world. The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Reporter* claims the fastest single press in New England, with a capacity of 28,000 per hour. The *Boston Globe* and *Providence Journal* have single presses which turn off 24,000 papers hourly.

A PRINTERS' technical school has been established at Dental Hall, northwest corner Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. It is a movement inaugurated by a few energetic young men engaged in the printing business who feel the need of a more extended knowledge of the business than can be found in the busy hours of the day. Success to the enterprise.

MR. CHARLES GUY BROWN, formerly editor and publisher of the *Union Printer*, died at his home, Ninth street and Fourth avenue, New York, on Thursday night, February 26, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His remains were embalmed and sent to Manchester, Iowa, the residence of his parents, where the funeral was held. The deceased had many friends in every section of the country, who will learn with sorrow of his demise.

ACCORDING to the semi-annual report, just issued, the German-American Typographical Union has 22 local unions with 1,310 members in good standing. The total income from July 1 to December 31, 1891, was \$20,152.60. Expenses—Strike benefit, \$3,644.35; out of work benefit, \$3,948; sick benefit, \$2,667.80; death benefit, \$1,200; traveling benefit, \$328.28; official organ, salaries, agitation, etc., \$1,925.40. Total expenses, \$13,731.83; surplus, \$7,438.77.

HON. AMOS CUMMINGS and Hon. John M. Farquhar proved themselves true friends of organized labor in the discussion which took place in the house of representatives, January 28, on the amendment of the former gentleman that the extra pay of enlisted men as printers at headquarters United States Military Academy be \$21 per week instead of 50 cents per day, as reported by the committee on printing. The amendment, however, was rejected by a vote of 38 to 49.

THE Boston electrotypers' strike is assuming serious proportions. The strike has been sanctioned by the International Typographical Union, which means not only financial aid, but is also interpreted that pressmen employed in book and job offices will not do any presswork from plates made by non-union electrotypers. Further than this, if non-union electrotypers and pressmen are secured, the type from which plates are made by men who take the strikers' places will not be distributed by union printers.

AT the last meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco, the report of the recording secretary showed 82 members in good standing, while that of the financial secretary summed up \$486 as the collections for the past six months. The treasurer's book showed the sum of \$3,064 to the credit of the society—\$3,044 of which is on deposit in the San Francisco Savings Union. The board of directors, in their report, paid the officers a high compliment for the admirable manner in which the affairs of the society had been conducted during their term of office.



## PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Mississippi Press Association meets at Bazoo City, May 13.

THE State Press Association of Arkansas will hold its annual meeting in May at Batesville.

THE Woman's Press Association of California will hold its first convention the third week in March.

THE semi-annual meeting of the California Press Association meets at Napa City, April 21, for a two days' session.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association was held at Trenton on February 2. The treasurer, James S. Yard, reported \$1,384.07 on hand. F. W. Baldwin, of Orange, was elected president for the ensuing year, and James S. Yard, treasurer. Thirty-two members attended and banqueted at the State Street House.

AT the convention of the Alliance editors of Kansas, held February 24, in Hutchinson, the following permanent officers were elected: president, W. A. Pfeffer; vice-president, A. C. Pattee, Salina; secretary and treasurer, S. McLallin, Topeka; executive committee—D. T. Armstrong, Great Bend; C. Vincent, Arkansas City, and A. H. Harris, Iola. The organization effected is called the Reformed Press Association of Kansas.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The executive committee of the National Editorial Association will meet at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis on Thursday, March 26, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of preparing a program and making necessary arrangements for the next annual meeting of the association to be held at St. Paul, July, 1891. A full attendance is desired.

E. W. STEPHENS, President.

## NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Farmers' Alliance has 116 papers in Kansas.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Business Directory* has suspended publication.

THE Portland (Me.) *Patriot*, a new venture, is the smallest daily paper in New England.

THE latest comer in the juvenile journalistic field is the *Young American*, published at Brooklyn.

AFTER an existence of twenty-five years, the Troy (Mo.) *Herald* has climbed the golden stairway.

THE *Traveler* is a new paper published at Washington, D. C., by E. S. Riley, of the Annapolis *Record*.

SECRETARY OF STATE LESSEUR has sold the Lexington (Mo.) *Intelligence* to James E. Payne for \$12,000.

A NEW weekly republican paper has been started in Brooklyn. The name of the journal is the *Brooklyn Republican*.

THE *Register*, published at Cave in Rock, Illinois, could be materially improved in composition, make-up and presswork.

THE Ishpeming (Mich.) *Daily Press* is a new venture, by H. J. Stevens. It is a seven-column folio, and takes United Press.

THE Wellsboro (Pa.) *Agitator* has donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest publications which comes to our sanctum.

THE Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, after a successful career of more than a century as a weekly, now appears as a daily, in addition to its weekly issue.

SECRETARY E. W. WILLARD, of the eighth congressional district republican committee, assumes the management of the Joliet (Ill.) *Daily Press*.

THE purchasers of the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* are M. J. Dee, George H. and James E. Scripps, and George G. Booth, of the Detroit *Evening News*.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* and the *Avalanche* of the same city have been consolidated by the outright purchase of the latter,

thus giving to the *Appeal*, which was established some fifty years ago, full control of both the Associated and the United Press franchises.

A LEGAL notice in a New York paper states that the name of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* is soon to be changed to *Arkel's Illustrated Weekly*.

A COMPANY has been organized for the purpose of publishing a morning republican paper at Manchester, New Hampshire. The capital stock is \$100,000.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a weekly paper in Brockton, Massachusetts, in the interests of organized labor. It will be known as the *Labor Standard*.

THE *Seattle World* is a very neatly printed illustrated sixteen-page monthly devoted, in the main, to the interests of that remarkable and progressive city.

THE Geauga (Ohio) *Republican* has just entered upon its forty-second year, and since 1859 has been edited by Hon. J. O. Converse. It is a good, reliable paper.

A NEW daily paper has been established at Raleigh, North Carolina. It is called the *Evening Capital*, and Col. John C. Tipton, late of Greensboro, is editor.

THE Massachusetts legislature is now represented by a weekly paper called the *Big Indian*. It is a four-column folio, and is published weekly by Bridgman & Beal.

THE *Evening Telegram* is the name of a new daily which has recently made its appearance in Montreal. It is a miserable looking thing, gotten up in genuine country style.

THE Aberdeen, (S. D.) *News* will change from a morning to an evening sheet until times become better. The Aberdeen *Republican* a short time ago discontinued its daily edition.

THE *Index* and the *Despatch*, of Columbus, Mississippi, both tri-weekly papers, are managed and edited by ladies—the former by Miss Lucile Banks and the latter by Mrs. S. C. Maer.

R. B. GELATT, at one time editor of the Dubuque *Times* and afterward occupying a similar position on the Minneapolis *Times*, has just been elected editor-in-chief of the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune*.

THE *Duluth Daily Union* is the name of a neatly gotten-up and ably edited six-column, four-page newspaper recently established by the typographical union of that city. We wish it abundant success.

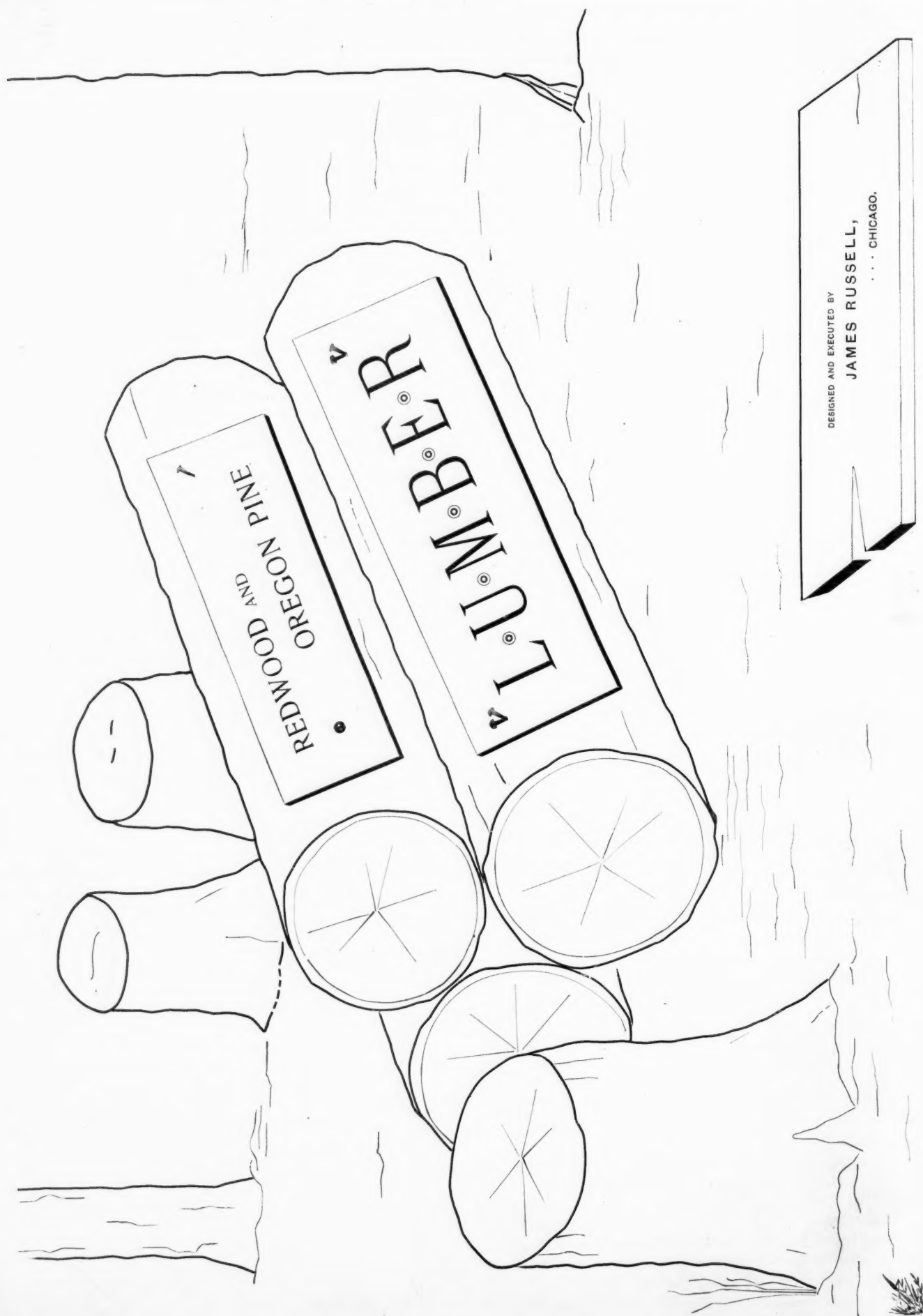
THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* presents a marked change for the better, under the guidance of M. A. Aldrich, an experienced and able editor. In all its departments the paper leaves nothing to be desired, and the territory contiguous to Grand Rapids will not be slow in appreciating this fact.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Colorado Collegian*, a neatly printed and ably edited sixteen-page monthly, published by the students of Colorado College, Colorado Springs. The presswork is especially commendable, and altogether it is a production of which both publishers and printers have especial reason to feel proud.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Times* has wrought a wonderful revolution in Virginia journalism and with phenomenal success. In four years it has grown from an experiment to a quarto daily and double quarto Sunday, bearing every mark of the metropolitan newspaper, including the latest Hoe perfecting press; and it is now issued from its own publishing temple that is a model of business convenience and building art.

WE have received the initial number of the *Aurora*, Waconia, Minnesota. It is published by Frank Rossman. It is a curiosity, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint. We are informed therein that the "lake has 11 miles in circumference, and the conveyance to the island does a large steamboat." Mr. Rossman, remember that a paragraph should be indented, and that it is more proper to use an fi, ff, ffi, than fi, ff, ffi. A word to the wise is sufficient.







## SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina, has a new daily paper.

THE *Tribune*, Rome, Georgia, has donned a new dress.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, is to have a new morning paper.

A WEEKLY German paper will soon be issued in Atlanta, Georgia.

THE *Capitol*, Ocala, Florida, is issued daily during the winter months.

THE Robinson Printing Company, Savannah, Georgia, has been incorporated.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, now boasts one morning and two evening papers, while a third is threatened.

THE Memphis daily papers, and their name was legion, have been consolidated by recent purchase of a wealthy syndicate.

THE *Advocate*, Meadville, Mississippi, is the newest bud in the southern garland of journalism. Y. D. Butler, editor.

THE South is full of mineral, new booms and new papers, with unusually large crops promised for the coming summer.

THE recent death of Julius A. Bouitz, proprietor of the *Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger* will doubtless cause the sale of that valuable property.

THE *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Florida, now issue a morning and evening edition. This is a fight against two already established afternoon papers.

THE *Ledger*, Adairsville, Georgia, is seeking another and more nourishing pasture, as there are so many gossip old maids in Adairsville that a newspaper can find no news to print.

THE *World*, Charleston, South Carolina, claims the largest circulation in the state. The *World* was the strongest of Tillman's advocates during the recent very hot gubernatorial campaign.

THE *Constitution* and *Journal*, Atlanta, both use two perfecting presses in printing their enormous editions. The *Weekly Constitution* boasts a circulation of over one hundred and fifty thousand copies.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

*Harper's Weekly*, of February 28, contains a readable account of the St. Clair tunnel, by T. G. LaMoille, who is furnishing the shorthand lessons which are now being published in THE INLAND PRINTER.

A COPY of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for the year 1740, printed by Benjamin Franklin, was recently sold at auction sale in England for \$120. What would the philosopher have thought of such a price?

EDWARD N. MARTINEAU, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has invented a method of and mechanism for making blank books. The process is fully described in the specifications. The patent was issued January 13, 1891.

A PITTSFIELD (Ill.) mechanic has invented a folding type-case stand, which when not in use can be compactly stowed away in small compass and may be easily jointed up to hold cases for a compositor, either standing or sitting.

STANLEY was born in Wales, at an early age was left an orphan and spent several years of his childhood as the ward of the poor authorities. Being adopted by a Mr. Stanley, of New Orleans, he changed his name from Rowlands to Stanley.

A VERY popular style of printing without having the regular luster-ink on hand, a substitute, in every way suitable, can be procured easily by taking gum arabic and pouring vinegar over it until it has softened into a thick black mush. This is added to the ink (slightly warming the latter) and then well ground.

THE inventors and manufacturers of patented inventions of the United States will hold meetings in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system in the city of Washington, April 8, 9 and 10. The President, members

of the cabinet and all the most prominent inventors will be in attendance.

A PAIR of printers' quoins having inclined contact faces, one of said quoins being provided with a corrugated or toothed side, and the other with a fixed tooth adapted to engage with the toothed side of the opposing quoin by a slight lateral movement of one quoin on another, is the invention of Henry A. Hempel, Gotha, Florida.

THE *Lithographic Journal*, New York, publishes the following process for the manufacture of liquid bronze, which is patented by T. E. Stroschein, Berlin, Germany: Melt gum damar, together with carbonate of potash; reduce the mixture then to a very fine powder and expose this powder to a temperature of about 125 degrees Fahrenheit for several minutes. The alkaloid rosin thus obtained is dissolved in distilled mineral oil, while boiling at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Any acid contained in the mineral oil must have been previously neutralized by conducting ammonia gases through it. A mixture of this preparation with any bronze powder will keep for a long time.

## INTERVIEWED CHILDS.

A recent issue of the Colorado Springs *Gazette* contained the following interesting letter from Capt. M. L. De Coursey, of that city, written from Beverly, New Jersey. It will well repay perusal.

"I yesterday had the honor of being received by the Hon. George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, in his office in the Ledger building, and it occurs to me that what I saw and heard in that celebrated office may interest your readers. Our mutual friend, Mr. James J. Dailey, of the *Public Ledger* force, who is one of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, had kindly offered to present me to Mr. Childs, and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was the time fixed. We entered Mr. Childs' office, a medium sized room on the ground floor, immediately in the rear of the business offices of the *Ledger*, and found the author and owner of it all sitting quietly at his desk, looking as young, and fresh, and placid, and rosy, and cheerful and bright-eyed as I remember him over ten years ago. He greeted me with a cordial handshake, and at once made me feel at home by commencing to talk of my father, whose friend and associate he was in the years gone by, in many measures relating to the history of the city of Philadelphia. After a time Mr. Childs reached up to the top of a chest of drawers and handed down an ebony model of the Printers' Home according to the plan adopted by the trustees, which model had been carved and presented to Mr. Childs by a Washington printer. Of course this started the conversation on a congenial course for me, and I was exceedingly glad to perceive what a very great interest Mr. Childs takes in this home project. It is quite evident that he is proud of the use the boys have made of his and Mr. Drexel's \$10,000 subscription, and that he is glad of the action of the trustees in voting to build a structure in consonance with the power and dignity of the International Typographical Union, and that he is looking forward to the completion of the home with feelings both of pleasure and of pride. Mr. Childs is emphatically the printer's friend and he is, moreover, proud of having himself been a printer. I think that his interest in this enterprise will not cease with his gift of \$10,000, but will find further expression in ways peculiarly his own. He asked me whether our people at Colorado Springs seemed to be taking any interest in the home; and he gave it as his opinion that scarcely anything else could advertise the city to the world so extensively as the location of the Printers' Home. I replied to him that our people appreciated this fact, and had evidenced their good will in various ways, one of which was a proposition in embryo for our ladies to take hold and furnish the rooms of the home, as was done in the case of the Bellevue sanitarium. And, by the way, I beg to call the attention of our good people to this worthy project, so that they may be giving thought to it in good time.

Mr. Dailey, in the course of the conversation, remarked that the corner stone of the home would be laid in May, and we both



assured Mr. Childs of the great pleasure the printers and our Colorado Springs citizens would experience in having him for our guest, present on that occasion. To be sure this was informal, but it will doubtless be followed up by official action from the proper quarters.

Mr. Childs was kind enough to show me the treasures of his cabinets of curiosities and objects of virtue and of art, and to explain to me the meaning and history of many of the treasures of his collection of pictures, armor, porcelain, clocks and bric-a-brac, of which the room is full, and with which the walls thereof are crowded. It would take a week to look through this lovely collection, but I saw enough to make me wonder and somewhat envy. Most of the articles, or at all events a great many of them, have been presented to Mr. Childs out of regard to his friendship, or in appreciation of his worth.

Upon shaking hands at parting, Mr. Childs handed me a volume of his 'Recollections,' in which he had written with his own hand, the words:

M. L. De Coursey: With the kind regards and appreciation of his father's old friend, George W. Childs, Philadelphia, January 16, 1891.

It is by such kindnesses that Mr. Childs makes and retains as friends all with whom he is thrown into contact.

I trust that, through the interest he takes in the Printers' Home, he may come to know and appreciate our lovely and beloved city of Colorado Springs."

#### A VERY COSTLY COMMA.

There is scarcely ever a session of congress in which bills are not found to contain mistakes in orthography or punctuation, says the *Philadelphia Press*. The only wonder is that many more do not occur, when it is remembered that all such work near adjournment is performed under extraordinary circumstances. All is haste, noise and confusion. Rest or sleep is unknown oftentimes, for two or three days and nights in succession. The clerks become nervous, wearied and sometimes wholly exhausted by the intense strain and prolonged physical labor.

Probably the smallest, and apparently most insignificant, of all such blunders was the most expensive one of the kind ever made. It occurred in a tariff bill more than twenty years ago. There was a section enumerating what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruit-plants," etc., meaning plants imported for transplanting, propagation or experiment. The enrolling clerk, in copying the bill, accidentally changed the hyphen in the compound word "fruit-plants" to a comma, making it read, "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. The consequence was that for a year—until congress could remedy the blunder—all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and other foreign fruit were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which the most careful man might easily have made, cost the government about \$2,000,000.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

**Akron, Ohio.**—State of trade, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening paper, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$17; pressmen, \$16. Those desirous of subscribing for, or perusing a copy of, *THE INLAND PRINTER* will now find the same on file at C. J. Maurer's, 120 South Howard street.

**Bay City, Mich.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work still remains quiet. The daily *Post* has once more resumed publication, but only runs two or three cases.

**Boston, Mass.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Lock-out continues. Electrotypers on strike. Prospects for an evening daily paper.

**Burlington, Iowa.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. The Sons of Veterans Company have dissolved partnership, F. B. Tabor purchasing the office.

**Charleston, S. C.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Bottom dropped out of job printing during past month; it is picking up a little, but the indications are for a protracted dull season.

**Denver, Colo.**—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20, fifty-three hours. New morning paper started early in March with twenty cases. Candidates for delegates to International Typographical Union number five or six, with more, probably, as dark horses; the canvass bids fair to be a warm one.

**Dubuque, Iowa.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Quite a surplus of printers in the city at present. Dubuque would be a good place for tourists to steer clear of.

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$13.50. The Trades and Labor Council has decided to issue a weekly paper in the interest of organized labor in this city, to be called the *Labor Herald*. It is to be a four-column quarto.

**Galesburg, Ill.**—State of trade, rather quiet; prospects, not very bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 and \$15. The *Plaindealer* and *Sunday News* consolidated on March 1, and will continue under former name. The printers here are organizing a union and hope to receive charter some time this month.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. A good deal of interest seems to hinge upon the election of delegate to Boston. J. D. Flanigan, of the *Leader*, has the lead, with A. K. Tyson and M. J. O'Connor in hot pursuit. Election March 25, when union officers will also be elected.

**Hartford, Conn.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The legislative work has not amounted to much this winter, on account of the governor question, but the other work holds out very good.

**Houston, Texas.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Supply equal to demand, but everybody is doing well.

**Jackson, Mich.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13; job printers, per week, \$13. C. M. Seger has gone to Buffalo and is succeeded, as foreman of the *Courier*, by Paul A. Gardner. James Frank, foreman of the *Patriot*, is now reporter on that paper, and A. J. Horton is foreman. No. 99 will be represented at the Boston convention.

**Jacksonville, Fla.**—State of trade, only fair; prospects, somewhat favorable; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. Mr. Matt. Johnson now has charge of the *Times-Union* job office.

**Kearney, Neb.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Not a place to invite anyone to stop off at. Several offices and papers trying to start, with the other offices having a good run of work for the hard times.

**Keokuk, Iowa.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work in the jobrooms has been slack, but with the near approach of spring it is hoped it will get better.

**London, Ont.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. At the present time the election campaign is at its height. The electors of this city have been favored with two stirring speeches from Mr. A. F. Jury, the labor reformer of Toronto, who is a firm believer in the policy advocated by the reform party—free trade with the United States.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The *Times* has reduced its non-union compositors to 45 cents, and pays its job hands \$15 per week.

**Louisville, Ky.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Trade has been good the past month, with fair prospects for the future.

**Macon, Ga.**—State of trade, jobbing, good; prospects, jobbing, fair; bookwork, dull; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$20. Not so many printers in town as at last report. The union, at its meeting today, decided to send a delegate to Boston; also requested organizer to issue call for district convention.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. No idle job printers here, but plenty of "subs" on the newspapers.

**Mobile, Ala.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Plenty of "subs" here.

**New Haven, Conn.**—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, unascertainable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents;



bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Trade is very quiet, notwithstanding this is supposed to be the busy season. The *Morning News* kept up the "time" system one week and then returned to piecework. Business of all kinds is sorely depressed in consequence of the deadlock in the Connecticut legislature.

**New Orleans, La.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. At the meeting of this union on Sunday, March 8, the question of establishing a district union was discussed. The vote was strongly against the proposition.

**Peoria, Ill.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, \$18, \$21. Trade has only been fair, and prospects are favorable for a good run of work when spring fairly opens. There will be two directories published this spring.

**Pueblo, Colo.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, moderate; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Work in job offices is very dull for this season of the year. A new paper starting Sunday, March 15, will help out the newspaper printers. There are a large number of "subs" in town. A good deal of interest is being taken in the election of International Typographical Union delegates.

**Richmond, Va.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. First-class compositors find no trouble in getting work.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. The city is overrun with printers of every description.

**San Diego, Cal.**—State of trade, quiet; prospects, live in hopes; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. It would not be a surprise to hear that a new morning paper was to start at any time, as rumors are floating about tending that way.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Job printers, per week, \$21. Piecework having been abolished, all work hereafter will be done on time on both morning and evening papers, namely, 50 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and all overtime to be price and one-half. This new scale was adopted at Sunday's (March 1) meeting, and signed today by the proprietors of both morning papers and the *Evening Press-Times* and the executive committee for one year. The new scale was unanimously adopted, and met with little or no opposition from the proprietors. It is as yet hard to tell how it will affect subbing. You will observe the *Press* and *Times* have been consolidated, the *Times* force being thrown out. There are at least fifty printers too many here at present.

**Springfield, Ill.**—State of trade, a little dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. At our meeting last Sunday this union decided to send a delegate to the next session of the International Typographical Union. Several candidates are in the field and the prospects are that the contest will be interesting.

**Springfield, Ohio.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The three dailies are each running a phalanx three days in the week, which makes newspaper work dull. Job offices are busy, and have been all winter. The *Republic-Times* will soon appear in a new dress of brevier, minion and nonpareil. L. E. Miller, late of the *Democrat* reportorial force, has in view the publication of a labor paper.

**St. John, N. B.**—State of trade remains unchanged; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents, or \$10 per week; weekly paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Job printing good; no good job printer unemployed. There is always, however, an abundance of "subs."

**Topeka, Kan.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. About thirty men will be laid off at the adjournment of the legislature, which will probably be next week or at the end of this.

**Toronto, Ont.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, with optional scale for ads. of 33½ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Everything is topsy-turvy on account of election.

**Utica, N. Y.**—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Calling out the union men from the *Herald* has increased the number of "subs" in town, but so far there has been more or less work for all. Some of those who came out have left the city and the remaining ones will be taken care of. There are no new developments in the case and the situation remains about the same.

**Westminster, B. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The overflow from Seattle has been crowding us

lately and tourists are numerous. Our union elects a delegate to attend district convention next month.

**Wichita, Kan.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. There has been very little change during February. Jobwork has been a little better the past two weeks. More men in town than there is work for.

**Worcester, Mass.**—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. We have about half a dozen candidates for delegates for International Typographical Union. Indications point to Secretary Duggan, of Felt's job office, and Assistant Foreman Foskett, of the *Gazette*, as the probable ones who will "get there."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Élite Manufacturing Company of Marshall, Michigan, have sent us one of their benders advertised on another page. We have not had an opportunity at time of going to press to test the tool very thoroughly, but should say that in the hands of a careful printer it would be capable of producing many attractive pieces of rulework.

A NEW series of type has just been issued from the Dickinson Type Foundry of Boston, called

## ERRATICK

in sizes from

Six Point

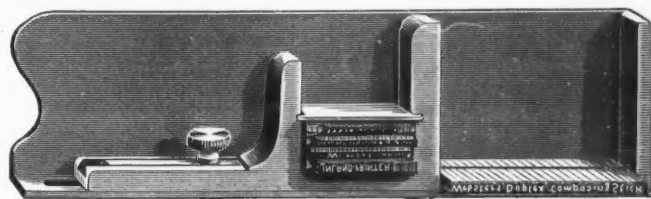
to

# 48-Point

which will be found useful in every job printing office. It is "erratick" enough to be very popular.

We acknowledge receipt of a new specimen book of type issued by James Conner's Sons, of New York. They have very aptly named the work "Compact Specimens," for the book is of very convenient size. It contains all the standard book, newspaper and job faces, specimens of brass rule, etc., and a part of the many electrotyped cuts made by the firm. It is a handsome work and should be in the hands of every printer.

MR. JAMES G. WEBSTER, of St. Johns, Quebec, has made an improvement on his composing stick, which was illustrated and explained in the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. This



consists of a device made on the principle of an eccentric, so that by raising the main knee at the left of the stick the knee is disengaged, and by lowering it is made fast. With this improvement the stick will appear as above.

For the beginner—the apprentice—in the art of job printing, a most useful and instructive book is "The Young Job Printer," by S. M. Weatherly, Chicago, an advertisement of which appears on another page. The second edition of this work, carefully revised, has just been issued, and contains chapters on definitions of technical terms, names and sizes of type, selection of type, labor-saving material, arrangement of outfit, "laying" type, composition, spacing, making up, job composition, punctuation, tabular work, locking up, presswork, overlaying and underlaying.



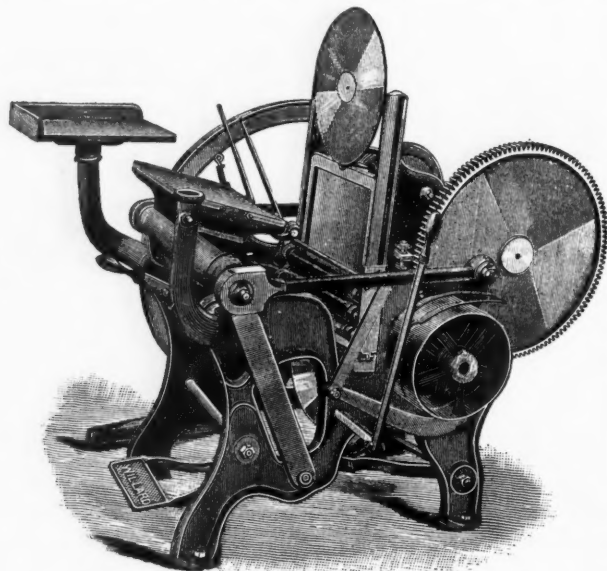
causes of a bad impression, setting the guides, care of presses and rollers, cleaning type, printing inks, color printing, mixing colors, bronzing, imposition, making the margin, locking up book forms, about estimating, cost of presswork, sizes and weights of paper, and much other useful information. Every ambitious young printer should possess one.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Peerless Perforator," manufactured by Avery & Burton, corner Clinton and Washington streets, Chicago, to be found on page 586 of the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Any printer or binder desiring a machine of this character, will do well to examine its merits before purchasing. Applications for descriptive circulars and samples of work will meet with prompt attention.

#### WILLARD'S NOISELESS JOBBER.

This machine, a new candidate for public favor, an illustration of which is herewith presented, is the invention of a practical printer who has given his personal attention to every class of job-work for more than twenty years.

Among the distinctive features or special recommendations claimed for it are: (1) Its ease and rapidity of movement, and



firmness and power of impression. (2) It is provided with two disks, one above and one beneath the bed, a feature unlike any platen press on the market, which makes the inking equal to *double inking*, while the lower disk is a valuable auxiliary when working a heavy rule or border running down the sides of the form. The disk serves to distribute the ink more thoroughly than on other job presses, and also recharges the rollers with ink and obliterates from their faces the marks of the type and puts them in perfect condition before they ascend to again ink the type. Inking the form from both ends is one of the most radical improvements ever made in presses for the finest class of cut and book work. (3) The frame, bed and braces are in separate parts. The sides are held together by steel shafts having nuts on the outside and inside of the frame, which allow of the finest adjustment, a feature in advance of the usual construction of shafts, with shoulders and nuts on the outside of the frame to force the same against the shoulders; besides a positively true and unyielding impression surface is obtained by this form of construction. The bed is supported by cross braces, and has solid iron bearings which can never wear out. (4) Improved impression regulators. Two hand screws, one on each side of the bed on the outside of the frame in a convenient position, act upon wedges in a vertical position back of the bed on their respective sides, through an opening in the frame, and regulate the impression for printing a single line or a full form of type. A perfectly true impression can be obtained

almost instantly, which is impossible with an eccentric movement. The impression can also be increased or decreased instantly on either side of the bed, while if it is considered desirable to change the impression of the bed it can be done by simply loosening the nuts that hold the lugs in position and moving the tops forward or backward to cause the face of the bed to assume a position exactly parallel with the platen. The sides of the bed are beveled to conform to the face of the wedges against which they rest, and have a bearing on its entire length. The steel spring operated on by a thumbscrew holds the bed firmly on the face of the two wedges. The spring is relaxed when the impression is adjusted by the movement of the wedges. (5) A self-acting throw-off. A lever at the side of the press convenient to the left hand serves to lock the bed in position. By lifting this rod less than an inch, which requires no effort, the bed, influenced by a counterbalance at the rear of the press, rises and at the same time recedes from the face of the platen and the rollers. This counterbalance is adjustable to the weight of the form being printed. By pushing on the lever the bed slides down the faces of the wedges and is again locked in position for printing. By its use any quantity of ink may be placed on the disks and the press run and ink distributed without removing the form from the press. (6) Lateral movement of the rollers. This is the most radical improvement ever made in platen press inking devices. On this press the roller carriage-ways or groove in the sides of the frame in which travels the lip on the inner side of the roller carriage, are so constructed that the rollers have a *lateral* as well as a *rotary* motion, while passing up and down over the face of the type, thus presenting a continuous or freshly inked surface to the type at every revolution. This peculiar and very desirable motion of the rollers is possible only on this press, owing to its novel construction. This feature, coupled with the disk below the form, leaves nothing to be desired. (7) The absence of cam wheels. By dispensing with them sufficient weight of metal can be placed in the wheels to permit of the insertion of one or more gears should they become broken from any cause.

Parties desirous of obtaining further information can receive the same by addressing Fred G. Willard, 236 Randolph street, Chicago.

#### CHEAP BRASS BRACES.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have introduced a new series of brass braces, made on two-point body, and very cheap.

#### BOOKBINDERS' TYPE.

Brass type made by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, are much more perfect in every way than those imported, and very much cheaper.

#### TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK.

English and American typefounders and printers all agree that the Central Typefoundry book is the best ever issued — full of beautiful styles and splendidly printed.

#### ENGLISH TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

The *Printing World*, *British Printer*, *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, all use the Central Typefoundry type in their display advertisements.

#### ELZEVIR, 1659.

Printers and publishers will appreciate the charming borders of the seventeenth century, reproduced by the Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston, and specimens of which are shown on other pages. They are close imitations from the Elzevir (Leyden) tomes, and are full of the quaint strength of light and heavy contrasts for which that century's printing was so famous. These antique designs have been much sought after by admirers of the Elzevir editions, and in the hands of the appreciative printer will artistically combine into numberless head and tail pieces of old-time effectiveness.



## NEW JOB FACES.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have at least twenty new series of job type which they will soon bring out. There is no field of printing that their beautiful copper alloy type does not fill.

## LABOR-SAVING MAILING TYPE.

Those who have adopted the Central Typefoundry labor-saving mailing type, which requires *no spacing*, wonder how they got along with the ordinary type.

## SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This company has recently issued a specimen book showing the various styles of work produced in their establishment. The specimens include half-tone, zinc-etching and other processes, all executed in their best style. This firm is patronized by leading publishers in the West, and their trade is growing constantly. In order to show the readers of this paper the character of work they produce they would be pleased to send a copy of their book to any printer interested in engraving. Their address is 400 and 402 North Third street.

## A CHEAP LEAD-MOLD.

The Central Typefoundry manufacture a perfect lead-mold, which casts 3-point, 6-point and 12-point slugs. It only costs \$5. Every country printer should have one.

## TWO-COLOR LETTER.

The success of the Hades and Erebus two-colored series has induced the Central Typefoundry to cut another series, each size made in four varieties. It is very novel and very beautiful.

## THE PRESSMAN'S FRIEND.

The merits of inkoleum as an ink reducer, refiner and drier are too well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to need any further encomium at our hands. Suffice it to say it is a preparation no pressman can afford to be without, as its effects are instantaneous while its use does not in any manner injure the rollers or the most delicate shades of ink. It has been appropriately termed the "Pressman's Friend," and it richly deserves the appellation, those who have tested its merits being loudest in its praise, as evidenced by the hundreds of testimonials in its favor received from practical pressmen in every portion of the civilized world. See advertisement on another page of THE INLAND PRINTER.

## NEWSPAPER FACES FOR STEREOTYPING.

The new series of newspaper faces produced by the Central Typefoundry, cut expressly for papers that stereotype, is having an immense run. The new dresses just put on St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Post-Dispatch* are splendid.

## ROYLE'S ROUTING MACHINES.

The fact that these popular routers are being placed in the best establishments in the country speaks well for the value put upon them. Messrs. John Royle & Sons, the manufacturers, Paterson, New Jersey, are constantly striving to improve them, and have recently applied an improved elevating guide-bar to both the straight line and radial arm machines, which enables the operator to rout into very narrow and closely converging spaces, and to "square out" corners with a degree of precision that renders subsequent hand trimming of such parts almost entirely unnecessary. This is a feature that will be much appreciated by users of machinery of this class. This firm has also brought out a new routing machine called their No. 3, which sells for about one-half what the other machines cost, and for many uses is exactly as good. The workmanship on it is fully up to that of any machinery they make, and the price puts it within reach of all. When you want a router, routing cutters, or cabinet or column saws, write to this firm.

A FIRST-CLASS INK MAKER can hear of a good opening by addressing "M," care INLAND PRINTER.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM- POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI- MENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type foundries. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.—About ten more of the complete unbound sets at \$3 to close out (formerly \$3.75). Sets have been sold in the last three months to H. R. Bryan, Hudson, N. Y.; P. B. Medler, Montpelier, Vt.; J. F. Keary, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. McMaster, Oklahoma City, I. T.; Charles F. Vail, Peoria, Ill.; M. P. McCoy, London, Eng.; L. A. MacDonald, Portland, Ore.; T. H. Collins, Oxford, N. C.; C. E. Van Pelt & Co., Stanton, Va.; C. L. Laren, Knoxville, Tenn. (who already had two bound volumes), and about thirty others in different parts of the country. After these are gone will sell single unbound volumes at 80 cents each, post-paid, except Volume 4, \$1.50. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Printing office, will invoice at \$2,500, in a manufacturing city of 20,000 population; a splendid bargain for an enterprising, practical printer; satisfactory reasons for selling; price \$1,600 cash. Address E. C. JONES, 315 Ludlow street, Hamilton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—\$5,000 (and market value for unused stock on hand), cash, buys fine job printing establishment of eight years in a leading city. Gross business now over \$12,000 yearly at paying prices; a bargain. For full particulars address "BARGAIN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Newspaper and job office in a manufacturing town in Southern Ohio. Machinery and type in good order. Paper established five years, and has circulation of thirty-one quires. Independent in politics. Steady run of jobwork. Owner wants to go west. GEO. C. JAMES & CO., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A first-class, medium-sized job office, well established, doing good business, and has many leading houses among its custom; material new, well selected and ALL on point system; location central, rent cheap. Will net good living and profits for two industrious and practical job printers. This is a rare opportunity. Reasons for selling, other business on hand. For particulars address "H. F. B.," 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan. N. B.—This opportunity is open only until May 1, 1891.

FOR SALE—Country newspaper and job printing outfit. BEST OFFER TAKES IT. Material can be removed if desired. This outfit is complete in every detail, with the exception of newspaper press. It consists of eighth Gordon press, powerful 30-inch lever paper cutter, 12-inch card cutter, over 500 pounds long primer, small pica, brevier and nonpareil body type, about 200 fonts wood and metal display type, stones, cases, racks, galleys, cuts, ornaments, brass rule, etc.; large amount of leads and slugs, furniture, ink, paper, stock, etc. For particulars address THE NEW SOUTH, Summertown, Tennessee.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The Hartford *Weekly Call*, consisting of 700 good paying subscribers, Washington hand press, Gordon job press, full supply of type. Everything in good running order. Will trade or sell on payment plan. T. O. GIBBON, Hartford, Kansas.

JOB FOREMAN WANTED in a city in Illinois; must be familiar with stock and prices, and give good reference; wages \$18. Address "FOREMAN," care of or inquire of W. J. Mize & Bros., newspaper brokers, 149 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—By a practical printer in a first-class weekly, daily or job office. Capable of taking entire charge. Address "K. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class job foreman. Must have experience in commercial and color show printing and take full responsibility of job department. Address "JACOB," care INLAND PRINTER, stating terms, etc.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, \$2; six months, \$1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.

WANTED—A practical printer, experienced as proofreader and make-up, desires situation as foreman of good newspaper or book office. A city references as to sobriety and reliability. Address "H. S. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A foreman of fifteen years' experience on general catalogue, book, periodical and job work, now holding a foremanship in an office doing a business of \$30,000 a year, desires to make a change to a more responsible position. Address "6x3x7," care INLAND PRINTER.

## IF YOU WANT SEE THIS: BARGAINS

We offer the following machinery, in good order, at prices named, for cash:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| One Cottrell Press, 2 Rev., Front Delivery, 4 Rollers, 35 x 52, | \$1500.00 |
| "Campbell Pony Press, 2 Rev., 22 x 28,                          | 800.00    |
| "Universal Job Press, 14 x 22, Steam Fixtures,                  | 300.00    |
| "Gordon Job Press, New Style, 10 x 15,                          | 200.00    |
| "Cottrell Stereotype Outfit, 14 x 22, complete,                 | 250.00    |
| "Sanborn "B" Standing Press,                                    | 50.00     |

As we have discontinued business, and having sold a greater portion of our plant, we offer the remainder at the above low prices, F. O. B., Birmingham, Ala., all in good order and used less than three years. If you need anything mentioned above, or in Type, Cabinets, Galleys, etc., write us quick, as everything is for sale, and sell it we will. Address,

CALDWELL PRINTING CO.,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



SECOND EDITION NOW READY.  
BISHOP'S  
**PRACTICAL PRINTER.**

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR BEGINNERS.

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE MORE ADVANCED.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

Information on all the various parts of the Printing Business, with diagrams of Imposition and useful tables. Price, \$1.00. To be obtained from H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, N. Y., and through all Typefounders.

The success which has attended the sale of the first edition proves the necessity for such a work. The present edition is vastly superior in many respects, no expense having been spared in its production.



A Valuable Instruction Book for Printers—Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged—just out.

FOR SALE BY ... PRICE, 50 CENTS.  
**FARMER, LITTLE & CO.**  
109 Quincy Street, CHICAGO.

## FOR SALE.

The patentees of the Webster Composing Stick (see page 575) wish to dispose of the patent right No. 442,790, or will grant licenses to parties wishing to manufacture, use or sell the same. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to

**SMITH & WEBSTER,**  
ST. JOHNS, P. Q. (CANADA).

## COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

A practical tool for bending brass rule. The mode of operation is simple, and with the ELITE you can easily learn the art of Rule Bending. Price, \$3.00. We send it on thirty days' trial. If you are ambitious, write to

**THE ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.**  
MARSHALL, MICH.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer—Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless Piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages, put up only by

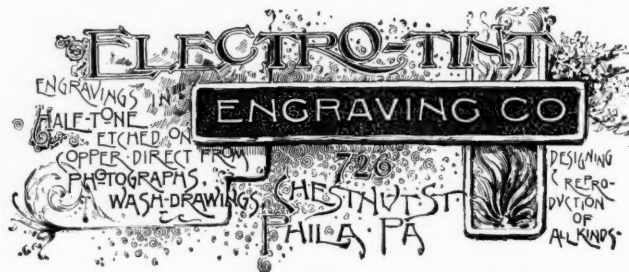
**ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.**

GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee.

St. Paul, U. S. A.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.  
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



**THE S. K. WHITE**

# Paging & Numbering Machines

With Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment

Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

**EARL B. SMITH**  
Proprietor,  
215 Dearborn St. Room 702  
CHICAGO, Illinois.

For all Job Printing where Consecutive, Alternate or Repeated Numbering is required.

For Blank Book Makers

Thumb screw Repeaters, etc.

Foot and combined Foot & Power Machines.



ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

## The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC



OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST  
RELIABLE HOUSE IN  
THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

## THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.  
GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

### PRICES AND SIZES.

#### NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.

|         |                |                             |   |   |   |        |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Single, | 3 3/4 x 23 3/4 | inches, inside measurement, | . | . | . | \$2 00 |
| Single, | 3 3/4 x 15 3/4 | "                           | " | " | " | 1 75   |
| Single, | 3 3/4 x 11 3/4 | "                           | " | " | " | 1 50   |
| Medium, | 5 x 23 3/4     | "                           | " | " | " | 2 25   |
| Double, | 6 3/4 x 23 3/4 | "                           | " | " | " | 2 50   |

#### JOB GALLEYS.

|              |            |                             |   |   |   |        |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Octavo       | 6 x 10     | inches, inside measurement, | . | . | . | \$2 00 |
| Quarto       | 8 3/4 x 13 | "                           | " | " | " | 2 50   |
| Foolscap     | 9 x 14     | "                           | " | " | " | 2 75   |
| Medium       | 10 x 16    | "                           | " | " | " | 3 00   |
| Royal        | 12 x 18    | "                           | " | " | " | 3 50   |
| Super Royal, | 14 x 21    | "                           | " | " | " | 4 00   |
| Imperial     | 15 x 22    | "                           | " | " | " | 4 50   |
| Republican   | 18 x 25    | "                           | " | " | " | 5 00   |

C. S. GOUCHER, Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:  
"Your All-Brass Galley is by far the strongest galley made, better in fact than Hoe's Cast Brass Galley (costing eight dollars), as it has a stronger head."

APPLY TO . . .

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

Sole Manufacturers of the LIBERTY Job Presses.

54 FRANKFORT ST.

NEW YORK CITY.

## IVERSIDE SERIES, No. 13

Modelled by Mr. H. O. Houghton, of the  
Riverside Press, Cambridge

Set in Steel by Phelps, Dalton & Co.  
Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston

THEO. L. De VINNE

In Historic Printing Types.

Long ago Mr. Henry O. F. 'Riverside Press,' solicited me to make for him a set of types, of good color, and of an impressive model. The types founder declined. I was for light and old cast no other. Houghton has had the types set in Boston. Their rarity shows the soundness of his judgment.

EDWARD H. PHELPS

of England Homestead, Farm and Home, etc.

No. 13 Series (the Minion size of you cut for us) has proved A1. I it especially because it is so compact at the same time so legible. The letter being tall rather than broad, the eye in each word as a word and not as so successive letters, which must often be case with a "fat" type. At the time, the reader's eyes of this Minion

is much enhanced by the appearance between the lines, solid matter thin-leaded. I had always type foundry were interested but the wearing quality of seem to show that you will the purchase of our next you!) to as distant a day that as it may, it is mighty entirely satisfactory to.

H. O. HOUGHTON

Riverside Press, Cambridge

Dickinson Type Foundry  
150 Congress St.  
Boston

series of types, of the same quality as the old series of types, more excellencies, such as the beauty of face, the series I like, and the beauty of the early printer.

A. ROFE

The Rural Vermonter, Montreal

We purchased recently, a set of your Riverside Series, and never regretted following you. On the contrary, we have been satisfied with the selection. The week we have become familiar with its advantages. The character is the extraordinary compact with remarkable clearness. It also makes a very hand-pact page. The type wears satisfaction, and if we were outfit we should choose the No. 13.

## THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY

337 Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO.

## COPPER AMALGAM TYPE

ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, 25 per cent discount.

On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, 30 per cent discount.

For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 5 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

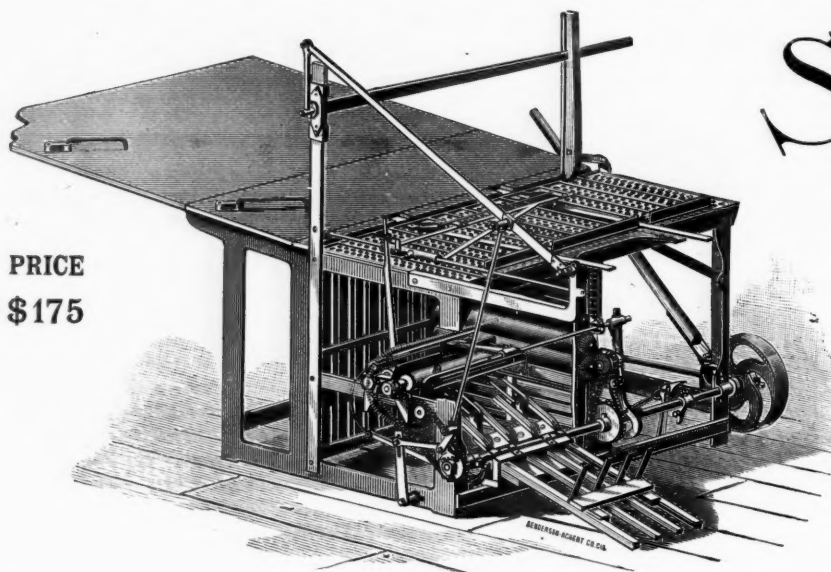
PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

Set in 12, 18 and 24 point Atlantic. Series, \$10.00.



# THE BASCOM NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



PRICE  
\$175

SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where

these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

BASCOM FOLDER CO., SUCCESSORS TO A. T. BASCOM & CO. Sidney, Ohio, U. S. A.



## DON'T BUY A PAPER CUTTER ::

UNTIL YOU SEE

## THE RIVAL POWER CUTTER

ITS FEATURES OF EXCELLENCE

--- ARE ---  
*Rapid Action,  
Unyielding Strength,  
Close Gauging,  
Accurate Cutting.*

A PERFECTLY FITTED MACHINE.

USED BY THE LEADING PRINTERS  
IN THE WEST.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS TO

### H. H. LATHAM,

MANUFACTURER,

304 & 306 DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO.



# Geo. Mather's Sons Printing Inks 60 John St. New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

## EDWIN B. STIMPSON & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**ROUND HOLE  
PERFORATING  
MACHINES**

FOR THE USE OF  
*Manufacturing Stationers,  
Bookbinders,  
Lithographers and Printers,*

... ALSO ...  
**EYELETING MACHINES.**



**Perforating  
Machines**

MADE IN  
9, 20, 25 AND 30 INCH

... FOR ...

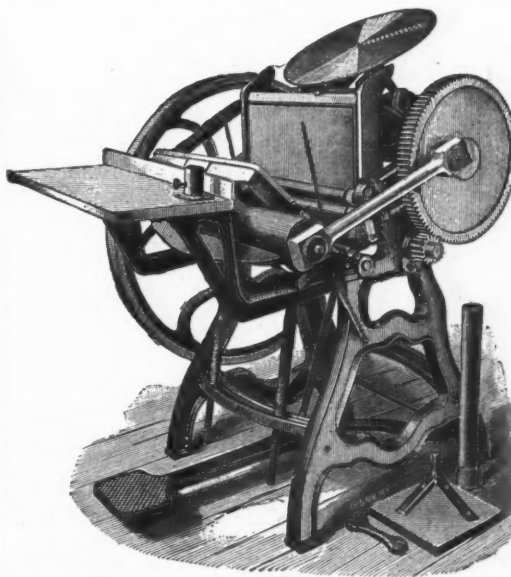
**BONDS, DRAFTS,  
CHECKS, LABELS, Etc.**

**Foot and Power Presses,**

ALSO  
**DIES for all kinds of Work.**

31 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

## NEW CHAMPION PRESS



LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60 | Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150 |
| " 8x12 " " 600 " 85                    | " 8x12 " Finished, " 120                 |
| " 9x13 " " 725 " 100                   | " 9x13 " " " 140                         |
| " 10x15 " " 1,000 " 135                | " 10x15 " " " 190                        |
| " 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100         | " 11x17 " " " 240                        |
| " 9x13 " " " 113                       |  |

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.  
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press;  
every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial  
allowed. Send for circular.

**NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.**

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,  
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.





## THE HIGHEST GRADE OF CUTS.



FOR BOOK, CATALOGUE, CIRCULAR AND NEWSPAPER  
ILLUSTRATIONS EXECUTED BY THE GELATINE  
RELIEF, ZINC-ETCHING AND HALF-TONE PROCESSES  
FROM ALL SUBJECTS.

WE are fully established and are desirous of  
building up a trade on the merits of our  
work, therefore will give you satisfaction.  
Send photograph or sketch for estimates. Cor-  
respondence invited.

BLOMGREN & LINDHOLM CO.  
COR. HARRISON AND DEARBORN STS.  
CHICAGO.

## ADVERTISING :: ::

In the columns of ART IN ADVERTISING, printers  
will find much of interest on this important  
subject. "Lost Opportunities," by the publish-  
ers of the *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in the  
March number is of special interest.

The subscription price is \$1.00 per year.  
Sample copies 10 cents.

ART IN ADVERTISING CO.,  
35 & 37 FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.



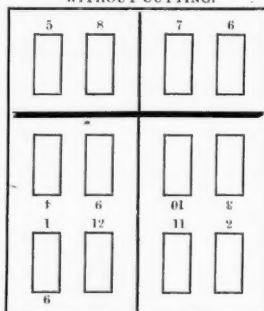
HEBER WELLS,  
(Successor to Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.)  
MANUFACTURER OF



Cabinets, Cases, Drying Racks and Sundries.  
8 SPRUCE ST., NEAR NASSAU, NEW YORK.

## HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,  
WITHOUT CUTTING.



--- SEND ---  
**10 CENTS**

AND

GET A CIRCULAR  
THAT  
SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION  
FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a  
Four-Page,

**BUT**

Can you lay out a Sixty-Four  
page form?

**TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!**

The Inland Printer Co.

AS USEFUL AS  
ANY WORK COSTING  
MANY TIMES  
AS MUCH.

183 MONROE STREET,  
CHICAGO.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype

— MACHINERY —

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,  
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.







**BLOMGREN BROS. & Co.**

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875      INCORPORATED MARCH 1890



**PHOTO AND WOOD ENGRAVING.**

ELECTROTYPING  
STEREOTYPING.

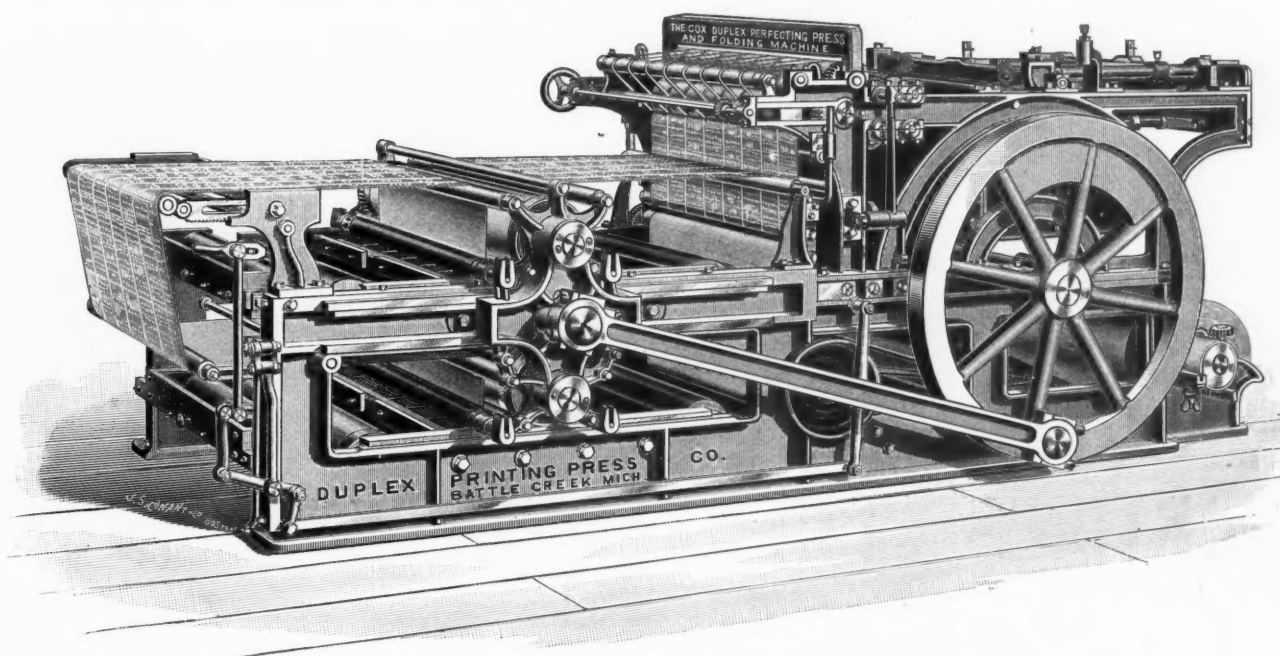
175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO.

D. H. BLOMGREN - Pres.  
C. G. BLOMGREN V. Pres.  
JOHN SODERBERG - Treas.  
JOS. H. BARNETT - Secy.



The  
**COX • DUPLEX • PERFECTING • PRESS**  
 AND **FOLDING MACHINE.**

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

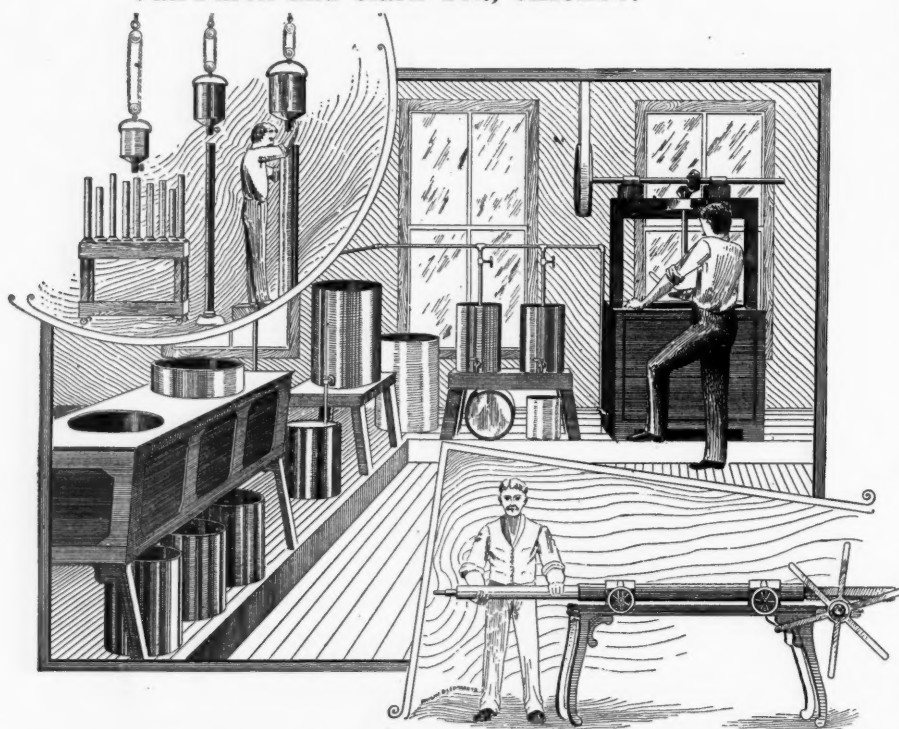
Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

**THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,**  
**BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**



# STEPHEN McNAMARA,

Van Buren and Clark Sts., CHICAGO.



MANUFACTURER OF

## PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED  
IN MANY OF  
THE LEADING HOUSES IN  
CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS  
OF THE COUNTRY AND  
PAY EXPRESS ONE  
WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH  
WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.  
WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

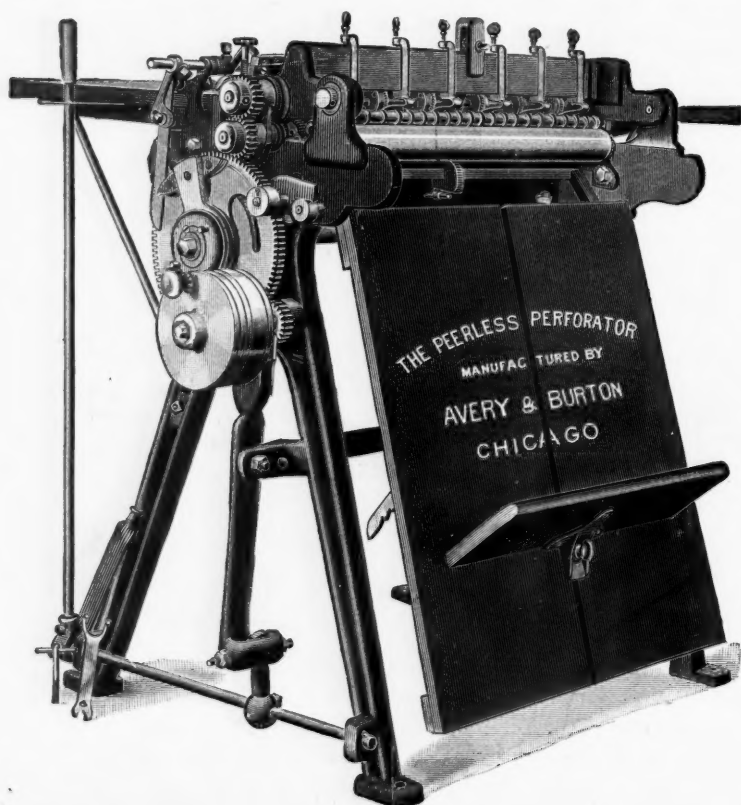
# BURTON'S "PEERLESS" PERFORATOR

MANUFACTURED BY

Avery & Burton,

42, 44, 46 & 48 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago, Ill.



MESSRS. AVERY & BURTON, Chicago, Ill. :

*Gentlemen,*—We have had one of your "Peerless" Perforators in constant use for five years, during which time it has been operated by a girl. The machine has not only given perfect satisfaction, but has become indispensable to us.

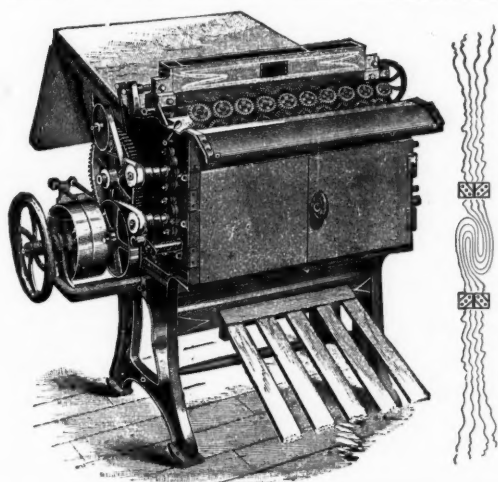
We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

THE EASIEST RUNNING AND MOST PERFECT  
PERFORATOR ON THE MARKET TODAY.

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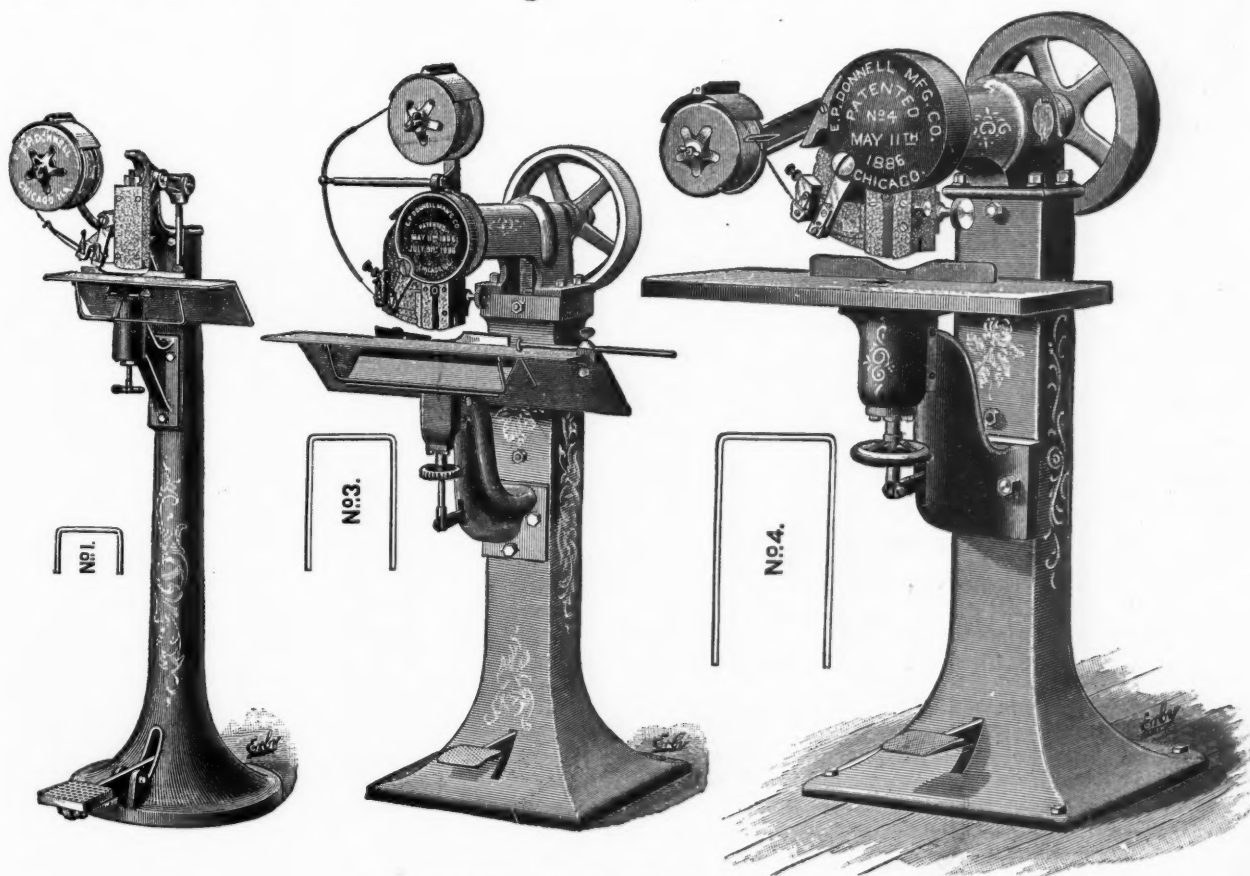
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PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



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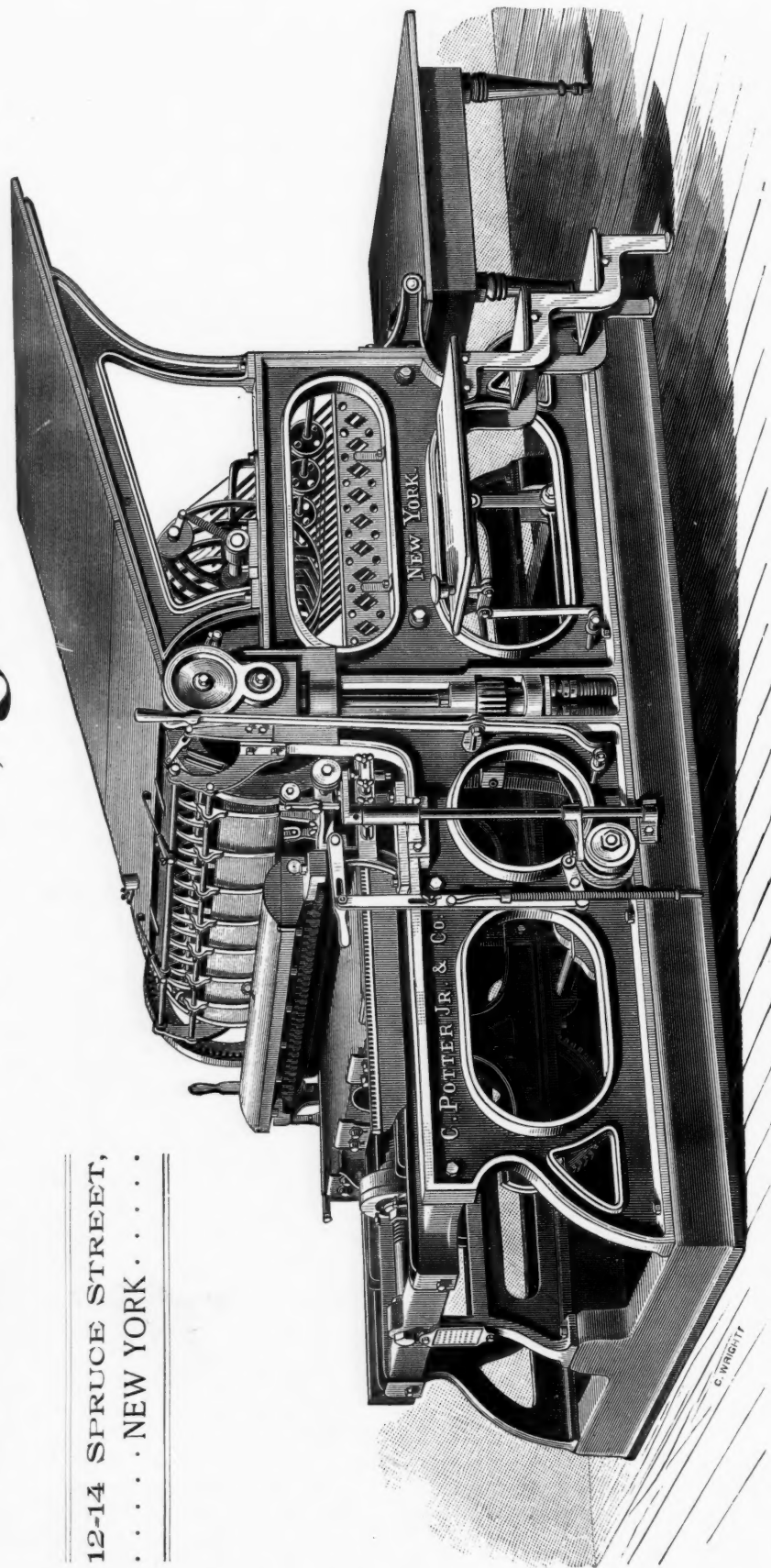
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